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Leningrad Holds Firm But Kiev Situation Worsens

London, Sept. 15.

WHILE fresh hordes of German shock troops blasted at Leningrad's stone-wall defences with apparently little success, the threat to Russian positions around Kiev became somewhat more serious, latest reports reaching London indicate.

News from Moscow states that Russian troops have evacuated the big industrial town of Kremenchug, which lies on the east bank of the Dnieper River about 160 miles below Kiev and roughly the same distance south-west of Kharkov.

It is one of the few bridge-head positions on the lower Dnieper and the German crossing here in conjunction with their passage from Chernigov to the north-east of Kiev leaves the Ukrainian capital in a dangerous salient.

Kiev Inhabitants Confident

Inhabitants of Kiev have had time to build fortifications and barricades and are confident that the city will not fall into German hands.

Meanwhile other furious battles raged at various points all along the far-flung front.

In the central sector there are reports of new Russian counter-attacks and Marshal Timoshenko's armies are said to be closing in on the ruins of Smolensk.

The Germans admit powerful Russian attacks midway between Smolensk and Leningrad, claiming that these have been repulsed.

Two Nazi Divisions Routed

A supplement to the Soviet midday communique states that two German regiments were routed during September 11. The 456th German regiment lost 80 per cent. of its effectives, according to the announcement.

The regular daily Soviet announcement broadcast by the Moscow Radio says only that fighting continued along the entire front last night.

The German High Command communique says: "In the east large offensive operations are progressing successfully. The encirclement of Leningrad is further closing in hard fighting for fortifications constructed on modern lines. Repeated counter-attacks of the enemy supported by heavy tanks are being broken."

There is no indication that the Germans have made any note-worthy progress at Leningrad and Marshal Voroshilov's forces are reported to be launching a series of local counter-attacks.

German Losses Enormous

Air battles and artillery duels continue day and night and the German losses are enormous.

A single unit of the Russian army is said to have inflicted over 10,000 casualties on the Germans. In one air battle 17 out of 100 German bombers are claimed to have been shot down.

German destroyers have ventured into the sea approaches to Leningrad and it is stated that two of them have been sunk. At the mouth of the Gulf of Riga the island of Oesel is still in Russian hands. The island is believed to be a base for bombing raids on Germany. Berlin reports that German aircraft attacked it yesterday.

Berlin admits also that Russian warships are operating in the Gulf of Riga itself.—Reuter.

Heavy Rumanian Losses

Moscow, Sept. 15.

Twenty thousand Rumanians were killed outside Odessa during the first part of September by the defenders, including the famous marines and sailors of the Black Sea Fleet, says the "Red Fleet's" leading article today.

Tanks, guns, hundreds of machine-guns and thousands of prisoners were also lost by the enemy, it is stated.

From the city itself 12,000 men and 70,000 Comsomols (members of the Russian Youth movement) have gone to the front.

The article also recounts how one Soviet soldier bayoneted 22 Rumanians in one encounter while a machine-gunner mowed down 300 of the enemy.

A regiment of marines commanded by Colonel Osipov, it is further related, cut off a Rumanian regiment,

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Russian Forces Throw 64-Ton Tanks Into Fray

By "Annalist"

London, Sept. 15.

With neither of the latest German or Soviet communiques taking the story of the Russian battle much further, only few points of clarity emerge in the picture of the war on the Eastern front.

Attention naturally centres on the great struggle for Leningrad, but the jeopardy of that great city is only one factor in the Russian situation as a whole. The central front, which covers Moscow, is at least as vital, and it is here that the invaders have been astonished by the force of Marshal Timoshenko's counter-attacks north and south of Smolensk.

Along the whole vast length of the central front, the line sways now one way, now another, and reports state that the Russians have here thrown in one of their most formidable "secret weapons," tanks of up to 64 tons in weight. German losses continue to be great, but the Germans may still be able to sustain such losses for the time being provided they continue to gain ground, for it was their own warrior, King Frederick the Great, who uttered the precept: "To conquer is to advance."

Towards the south new dangers threaten. The Nazis are at Chernigoff, 80 miles to the rear of Kiev and 80 miles too near. And the enemy has forced the passage of the Dnieper.

In Britain such facts are not regarded either with complacency or despair, but rather the moral is drawn that nothing shall be left undone to strengthen Russian resistance. —Reuter.

Inferno Outside Leningrad

Moscow, Sept. 15.

Day and night artillery duels have turned the battlefield outside Leningrad into an inferno. The Russians and Germans are hurling immense quantities of steel and high explosive at each other's forces massed at the approaches to the city. Units of the Soviet civil guard have for three weeks been fighting shoulder to shoulder with their comrades in the Red Army in what must be one of the deadliest battles in the world's history.

After Soviet artillery had prepared the way, silencing one German strong point after another, the civil guards moved up to attack in the face of shelling and machine-gun fire that forced them to stick close to the mud in the rain-soaked ground. As they reached the German lines the civil guards charged with bayonets fixed. The enemy faltered and retreated, and the villages "Y" and "N" were retaken.

The civil guards went on to force their way across the river, disregarding the mass of metal poured on them by German artillery. Soviet guns then opened up, and the civil guards were sent in to attack the village of "P." They cleared the enemy out of it and captured much material.

Undaunted by German fire from three sides, they stood firm and consolidated their hold. The Germans carried out six artillery bombardments of the village in 24 hours. Twice German planes made mass attacks, dropping hundreds of bombs. The civil guards, however, weathered the storm and launched a further attack, driving the Germans back and freeing the stranglehold on the village.—Reuter.

Peace Is Desirable In Finland

London, Sept. 15.

Some hours after the Vichy report that Finnish troops had abandoned the attack on Leningrad, Mr. Vaino Tanner, Finnish Minister of Trade and Industry, declared in a speech at Helsinki yesterday that Finland had no desire to become involved in the "trial of strength" between the great Powers and would not continue the war longer than her interests demanded."

"We are comrades-in-arms with Germany only by accident," he said, at the same time denying rumours that Finland had initiated negotiations for a separate peace with Russia. "These rumours are absolutely unfounded," he asserted, according to the Finnish Radio.

Kremlin Not Trusted

"With whom," M. Tanner asked, "could we have engaged in such negotiations? We cannot have the slightest confidence in the present rulers in the Kremlin. In one respect, however, these rumours are correct—the whole Finnish nation wishes for peace—we have been led by force into the war. So far our war aims have been purely military, but now that we have restored in the main our former frontiers they are beginning to become political. Demands have appeared in the press for the formulation of our aims by Parliament and the Government, but it is obvious we cannot, while the war is raging, let the enemy know whether we intend to stop or advance further, and if so how far.

"That would be information too valuable to give the enemy. Moreover, it depends on strategical considerations. In one respect, however, our aims have been clearly formulated all along. Only by accident have we become comrades-in-arms with Germany, and there is no difference of opinion among us that our war is solely Finland's concern.

"We are not a party to the great war being fought out in the world, nor do we wish to become involved in that trial of strength between the great Powers. We shall not continue the war longer than our interests demand. It is for us an entirely defensive war, by which we desire to obtain secure frontiers and lasting peace.

The Frontier Question

"To a great extent this has already been reached, but our long frontier with Russia is still insecure, and it is essential that we render it safe in a military sense.

"Our ultimate frontiers can be decided only at the coming peace congress. Before that there is no possibility of concluding peace with anybody.

"The Finnish people will thus do their duty in the war, but hope at the same time the game will end as soon as possible. Peace-time duties on a great scale await us, and exacting work of reconstruction lies before us.

"There are good hopes that we shall be able to do this in the nearest future. When the moment comes the Finnish people will be able to return to their every-day tasks with clear consciences."—Reuter.

Finns Evacuate Karelian Isthmus

Vichy, Sept. 15.

Field Marshal Mannerheim, Finnish Commander-in-Chief, has transferred most of the Finnish troops from the Karelian Isthmus, north-west of Leningrad, to other fronts, says a Helsinki despatch to the Vichy news agency. Thus it seems that the fighting in the isthmus is virtually at an end.

The Vichy agency says that the new objective of the Finns is the conquest of Soviet Karelia. Marshal Mannerheim is said to have promised this territory to Finland. It is stated that most of the Finnish troops are advancing towards Petrosavodsk, on the western shore of Lake Onega, while the rest are tackling the Russians along the western bank of the river Svir, between Lakes Ladoga and Onega.

Finnish Action

The Finns a week ago claimed to have reached this area, which is about 150 miles north-east of Leningrad, and 75 miles south-east of the former Soviet-Finnish frontier.

According to a Helsinki despatch, the Finns have cut the Leningrad-Murmansk Railway where it touches the river Svir, but are 30 miles from it further north.

The Finns are stated to be trying to establish a continuous line along the Svir after occupying a few points on its banks.

German and Finnish re-inforcements have been brought up in the Salla region, in northern Finland, where intense fighting has been resumed for Kandalaksha, at the head of the White Sea.

In the extreme north the Germans have launched an attack north-east of Petsamo, with the aim of driving the Russians out of the Fishers peninsula. Effective opposition by Soviet warships has hitherto frustrated this German move.—Reuter.

Finnish Withdrawal Significant

By Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent

London, Sept. 15.

The report from Vichy that Field Marshal Mannerheim, Finnish Commander-in-Chief, has withdrawn his troops away from the Karelian Isthmus north of Leningrad to a sector north of Lake Ladoga seems, if correct, to be a remarkable indication of the lack of interest by the Finns in the great German assault on Leningrad which is now in progress.

One would have thought that this moment, if ever, was one for the two allies to be battering at the same front if they were really working in harmony.

In reality, of course, the Germans are seen in London as being completely uninterested in Finland's prospects in the present war, and merely have hoped to persuade the Finns to bear as large a share as possible of the German army's burdens on Russia's northern front.

If Vichy's report proves true, Marshal Mannerheim's move may well be an indication that he does not see a reason for throwing away further Finnish lives merely in order to help the German assault on Leningrad. Instead, he seems to be turning attention to territory of direct interest to the Finns.—Reuter.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Assassination of Mr. N. A. Ivanow

The murder of Mr. N. A. Ivanow, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, shocked the Russian community yesterday, particularly since Mr. Ivanow was the second leader of the White Russians here to meet death at the hands of assassins within one year, Mr. Charles E. Metzler being the other. The photo above shows the late official's car, hit in the rear tyre and the window.

White Russian Leader Killed By Unidentified Gunmen

ONE of the most significant crimes of the year was committed at about 1.35 p.m. yesterday when an unidentified number of gunmen, believed to have been Chinese, fatally wounded Mr. N. A. Ivanow, prominent member of the Russian community, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee and former Consular judge during the Czarist régime. Taken to the Country Hospital, Mr. Ivanow died at 2.15 p.m.

The assassination of Mr. Ivanow was received as a shock by the Russian community here, inasmuch as the late official was the second prominent Russian to fall victim to assassins' guns in a little more than a year. It may be recalled that Mr. Charles E. Metzler was shot and killed outside his home in Nanyang Road on August 2 of last year. His death is still a mystery, for although it was later learned that the gunmen had used a car hired in Hongkew, no arrests were made.

According to an eye-witness, Mr. Ivanow arrived at the Russian Emigrants' Committee at 118/1 Moulmein Road, at 1.35 p.m. in his own car, which was driven by his son, George. Mrs. Ivanow was with her husband. As Mr. Ivanow alighted from the car, the assassins, said to be two in number, sprang from behind and fired three or four shots. The victim was hit twice and fell to the ground, while the gunmen took to their heels and escaped before an alarm could be raised. It was believed, that the assassins had two men on the look-out.

Operation Performed

It was later learned that several suspicious-looking Chinese characters were seen loitering near the Emigrants' Committee all the morning. These men were believed to have perpetrated the crime.

The shooting was reported to Chengtu Road police station and a police party was sent to the scene of the crime. A search of the neighbourhood failed, however, no traces of the gunmen being found. Two cartridge cases were found in the road. These were sent to the ballistic department of the Shanghai Municipal Police for examination.

An ambulance was called out, but before it had arrived, police on the spot stopped another returning from another case and sent the wounded official to the Country Hospital. An operation was performed there, but Mr. Ivanow died without regaining consciousness.

Income Tax Decree

The car, which was presented to him some time ago, was hit in two places, in one of the tyres and a window. It was later towed to Chei gtu Road police station.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

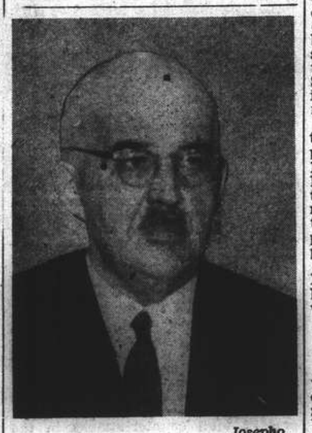
P. & O. Employee Kidnapped

Mr. Lee Zah-tsoo, Cantonese compradore of the P. & O. Steamship Navigation Co., was kidnapped by three Chinese, two of them reported armed, from outside his house in Lane 668 Yu Yuen Road at 8.40 a.m. yesterday, as he was proceeding in his car to his office.

According to details obtained, Mr. Lee, who lives in hou. 18 of the lane, was in his car near the entrance to the lane when the three men barred the vehicle's way and ordered the chauffeur to stop. The driver had no alternative but to obey the kidnappers, as the latter were brandishing their pistols.

The three men then jumped into the car, one of them taking the seat next to the chauffeur, while the other two sat at the back where they ordered their victim not to raise an alarm. The chauffeur was then told to proceed toward Tifeng Road, where he was forced out.

The crime was reported to the Western Shanghai Area Police, but no developments occurred yesterday. No political significance was attached to the kidnapping and it was believed that it had been inspired by desire for ransom money as the victim is known to be a wealthy man.



Josepho.

The late Mr. Ivanow

Largest Manoeuvres in America to Take Place in Louisiana

New Orleans, Sept. 15.

The most extensive manœuvres in the history of the U.S. Army will get under way here at dawn tomorrow.

Two armies, one under the command of General Krueger and the other under General Ben Lear, will clash in a mock battle. The former will have 330,000 men at his disposal, where General Lear will have only 130,000.

Two mechanized divisions and 400 planes will take part in the war games.—Havas Telemondial.

Seizure of Documents From Japanese Ship

Buenos Aires, Sept. 15.

The boarding of the Japanese liner, Nana Maru, and seizure of packages consigned to the German Embassy, with instructions to deliver them to his custody, has been ordered by Federal Judge Jantus, in compliance with the request of the Parliamentary Committee investigating anti-Argentine activities.—Reuter.

Many Casualties Caused By Bomb at Zagreb

On the French Frontier, Sept. 15.

Many were killed and injured when a bomb destroyed part of the central post office at Zagreb, it is learned on good authority it is understood that the bomb was thrown from a group of persons whose identity is unknown.—Reuter.

Axis Raider Believed Operating in Pacific; Dutch Ship Said Sunk

Panama City, Sept. 15.

Reliable sources here yesterday said that an Axis raider has been operating in the Pacific in sea lanes leading to the Panama canal.

They said that Isthmus marine and shipping authorities had known for some time of the presence of the raider, which, presumably, was a heavily armed merchantman.

It was learned that ships arriving in the Canal Zone for the past two weeks reported they had picked up distress messages from vessels, which had been attacked by the raider.

Several British and Dutch vessels from New Zealand and the Netherlands East Indies, were considerably overdue here said reliable sources, and it was feared they had fallen victims to the raiders.

Authorities here noted that an official announcement in Batavia said that the Dutch steamer, Kota Nopan, was believed to have been a victim of the raider. The vessel was en route from the Netherlands East Indies to the United States.

A reliable informant here said that the fact no survivors have been found, indicated that they might be held as hostages by the raider. The raider was believed to be operating in lanes between the west coast of the United States and Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands East Indies?—United Press.

Near Galapagos Island?

New York, Sept. 15.

An Axis commerce raider is reported to be operating near the Galapagos Islands, on the equator west of Equnder, by the Balboa correspondent of the "New York Times."—Reuter.

Knox Promises All Out Moves Against Raiders

Milwaukee, Sept. 15.

Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, speaking before the American Legion convention here, today disclosed that beginning tomorrow the United States, in compliance with President Roosevelt's command, will have orders "to capture or destroy by every means at their disposal" Axis submarines and surface raiders between the American continent and waters adjacent to Iceland.

He pointed out that Chancellor Adolf Hitler, facing defeat in the Atlantic, naturally would take every chance to prevent such an occurrence and therefore would attack United States vessels.

"From its beginning, the United States Navy has fought for the freedom of the seas," Col. Knox said.

Vital Principles

"It is fighting for that vital principle now and the officers and men making this gallant fight to uphold the principle in the far reaches of the north Atlantic and elsewhere have the unquestioned and loyal support of substantially unanimous American opinion."

The Navy Secretary said that the German U-boat attack on the United States destroyer Greer on September 9 was risked by Germany because of the increasing British successes in the Battle of the Atlantic, particularly since the United States occupation of Iceland and the institution of United States Atlantic naval and air patrols.

"These measures have been effective since July 7. Immediately shipping losses dropped dramatically.... Hitler and the Nazis palpably are losing the Battle of the Atlantic. If they did not swiftly take successful measures to break down the bridge, the defeat of Britain, the prime purpose of the war, would be impossible," he said.

"It was a grim choice but the Nazi actions in the past few days left little room for doubt what they will do."—United Press.

Protection of U.S. Commerce

Washington, Sept. 15.

The repeal of the neutrality act, which prevents United States merchantmen from operating in war zones, or the establishment of United States bases on the Azores and Cape Verde Islands today appeared alternate steps in the development of President Roosevelt's programme to protect Atlantic commerce.

Some observers believed that the occupation of the Atlantic islands off the coast of Africa was more likely if the Administration's "shoot on sight" campaign against the Axis raiders proves ineffective from present United States bases.

How Provision Can Be Altered

Reports that Dakar would become an Axis submarine base seemed to support that argument.

A canvas of Congressional opinion failed to reveal evidence of a plan to change the neutrality act whose provisions can be materially altered by executive action or are subject to indirect nullification except for prohibition against private loans to belligerents and prohibition against arming United States merchant vessels against raiders.

Prohibition against ships flying the American flag from entering combat zones or carrying cargo to belligerents can largely be circumvented by transferring the vessels to other neutral flags or directly to Britain.

Repeal Problems

Some observers believed that there was no immediate pressure on President Roosevelt to precipitate a Congressional dispute which would accompany any effort to repeal the neutrality act as present.

Informed Congressmen, however, believed that the repeal of the act would pass in the Senate with votes to spare, but the House of Representatives would battle more fiercely over repeal action and voting would be very close.

Recent reports that many Axis submarines were based in Dakar revived predictions that the Azores and Cape Verde would again appear in the news if the "shoot on sight" policy against the Axis Atlantic raiders were not immediately effective.—United Press.

Oranje Not Transformed Into Troopship

Batavia, Sept. 15.

German reports that the 20,000 ton Dutch hospital ship, the Oranje, has been transformed into a troop transport are emphatically denied by the official N.E.I. news agency, Aneta.

The Oranje, formerly a freighter, was transformed into a hospital ship some time ago, and has since been serving as such between the Middle East and Australia and New Zealand, taking wounded soldiers home from North African fighting areas.—Reuter.

Pacific "Standstill Accord" Reported

Washington, Sept. 15.

USUALLY trustworthy diplomats yesterday said that the United States and Japan have entered a "tacit standstill arrangement" assuring, at least for a short time, continued peace in the Pacific.

Diplomats said that nothing actually had been agreed between the two nations except to explore the possibilities of some definite understanding. Nevertheless the mere decision to explore possibilities of a compromise in itself is a "tacit standstill arrangement," said diplomats.

Diplomats said the 'arrangement' was the real significance behind, firstly, the rapid decline the last few days in Japanese press outbursts against the United States and, secondly, President Roosevelt's omission of specific reference to Japan in his freedom of the seas speech in which he defined other Axis nations.

The phrase "standstill" means that the Japanese government at present intends to avoid further aggression both against Thailand and Russia and to refrain from seizure of United States supply vessels en route to Russia, said diplomats. Also, that Japan will not interfere with the United States programme in the Atlantic.

Avoiding New Moves

On the United States side the standstill implied that President Roosevelt would avoid, for the present, any new moves to strangle Japan economically, through embargoes, etc. said diplomatic sources.

They said that as there was nothing precise or definite about the arrangement there might be a radical shift at any moment. But influential powers in both countries believe that it is satisfactory for the moment to enter exploratory discussions and to refrain from any hostile action toward each other.

According to informed sources the greatest danger for some thing explosive to happen is on the Japanese side, where radical army elements and patriotic societies might attempt violence against the present Government. The chances of this were regarded as markedly reduced, however, in view of reports the Emperor himself has openly supported the Government's policy in one of his extremely rare roles of policy making.

Emperor's Role

Since the Emperor commands the reverence of the masses and is almost equal to the deity from which, according to tradition, he is descended, then his views are likely to control all section of the public—unless some advisers with other views are able to influence him to the contrary.

Meanwhile, it was expected that the two nations would discuss informally such things as the China war, shipping, credit freezing and embargoes and attempt to find a route toward a general understanding, which in itself may be only a temporary expedient until the war takes a more definite course or a general world settlement is possible.—United Press.

Manila Stocks Active

Manila, Sept. 15.

Activity on the Manila Stock Exchange has sharply increased during the last week and culminated today with the heaviest turnover since January, 1939.

The reappearance of buying interest follows the recent lessened tension in the Far East, with a scramble for shares this morning on the reported "standstill" accord between Japan and the United States, over 1,250,000 pesos worth of shares changing hands.

The afternoon was quieter and many expected a technical reaction which, however, did not appear and the market closed firm with further occasional gains.

The gold share average advanced nearly 900 points in the past four sessions.—Reuter.

Soviet Resistance Draws Praise From The "Guardian"

London, Sept. 15.

"The Russians have astonished Europe by their spirit, their magnificent resistance and their behaviour. Russia has given most people a new insight into Russian politics," states an editorial in the "Manchester Guardian."

"It is true of Russia, as it is true of China, that a people which can so exhibit its mettle compels some readjustment of judgements passed by the West on its institutions," the paper goes on. "When this war is over we hope that the crisis which has thrown into a common effort great societies, so different in their roots and traditions as China, Russia, Baitain and the United States, may create new common sympathies and take the sting from the passionate faiths which have divided them.—Reuter.

Appeasement of Japan Opposed By Chinese Press

Chungking, Sept. 15.

The Chinese official "Central Daily News," in a leading article, declared: "No matter whether Japan leaves the Axis or not, Japan will not abandon her policy of opportunism and aggression. She is discussing terms with the United States because she is exhausted by the four years' war in China, and is also feeling the effects of Anglo-American economic pressure.

"If the anti-aggression front is to emerge victorious we must have a thorough understanding of every component part of the Axis camp, also a comprehensive plan for a general settlement. Any attempts to pay too much attention to one part, slighting others, cannot result in permanent peace."

In conclusion the Chinese "Central Daily News" declared: "Adhere to moral obligations."

Must be Disarmed

In commenting on the same subject the "China Times" declared: "If Chinese territorial and administrative rights are respected and if justice and International Law is upheld, China ought to seek a negotiated peace with Japan, but China knows that there cannot be permanent peace in the Far East unless the Japanese militarists are overthrown.

"Britain is refusing to negotiate with Hitler for the same reason that China will not negotiate with Japan, for in order to establish permanent world peace, the Japanese militarists must be overthrown and Japan must be disarmed."—Reuter.

British Patrols Intensifying Raids at Tobruk

Cairo, Sept. 15.

Increased liveliness in the Tobruk area is announced in a Middle East communique, which states: "During Saturday night, our patrols from Tobruk intensified their activity, carrying out a series of brilliant raids against enemy positions facing the eastern sector of our defences. One Italian officer and three other ranks were captured from one strong point. At two other strong points, close fighting took place in which the enemy sustained heavy casualties, leaving two killed on the ground and two prisoners in our hands.

"In addition, one field gun and one anti-aircraft gun were destroyed. In retaliation, a strong enemy force, supported by a number of tanks, engaged and overran by sheer weight of numbers one of our listening posts containing six men. Three German tanks employed in this operation were subsequently engaged and captured by British tanks, and the enemy concentration was then dispersed by heavy artillery fire.

In the frontier area two enemy columns containing armoured fighting vehicles carried out reconnaissance in force, penetrating some miles across the frontier. Advanced elements of our mechanized forces engaged these columns, inflicting considerable damage and losses upon them. One medium tank complete with crew was captured, and both enemy columns are now withdrawing closely followed up by British troops."—Reuter.

Suez Canal Zone Again Raided

Cairo, Sept. 15.

Slight damage was caused to property, but there were no casualties, during an air raid, in which some bombs were dropped, on the Suez Canal zone in the early morning yesterday, according to a communique issued by the Minister of the Interior.

Alerts were sounded in the Cairo zone and a number of provinces.—Reuter.

Struggle in Russia Said to Be Still in Indecisive Stage

(By Reuters Military Commentator)

London, Sept. 15.

THE declaration of President Roosevelt and the American action which follows will have very important and favourable consequences in our Battle of the Atlantic. It will afford considerable relief to our over-stretched navy.

But its moral effect, politically and strategically, will extend much farther than the sea. American action will harden and encourage the enemies of the Nazis in every land, and in no country is that action more valued than in Russia and China. Not that there are the slightest signs of deterioration in Russian moral anywhere, not in her government, not in her soldiers and not in her people.

The struggle in Russia remains as fierce and also as undecided as ever. The German comman is certainly not going to acknowledge defeat until it has thrown in and used up every available man, gun, tank and plane. In that respect it must be said that they are great soldiers. But great soldiers have often met with crushing defeats, and there is nothing to show that a crushing defeat does not await the German army in Russia.

German Miscalculation

Have the Germans miscalculated their powers and the enemy's strength? There is every indication that they have.

The actual line of battle is impossible to follow accurately, but the main points of interest are somewhat as follows:

Around Leningrad the Germans, under the orders of Marshal von Leeb, are making their most desperate effort to carry that great city by assault. Hampered by rain and faced by the fierce energy of the Russian defence, they do not appear to be making much progress, nor have they been able to surround the city and cut off its communications. Locked in a deadly embrace as the two combatants are around Leningrad, the Russians are indirectly threatening the position of von Leeb's armies there by their counterattacks, which are still being delivered from the Valdai hills, and these threats are being reinforced by other Russian strokes further south.

Timoshenko to the Rescue

The Russians are meeting with some success in the region of Velikive Lugi. Here Marshal Timoshenko, with his right ring, is helping Marshal Voroshilov's left wing. If the troops here are fresh and in sufficient force, the Germans involved in the assault on Leningrad will find themselves in a dangerous situation.

It is by no means clear whether Marshal Timoshenko's other blow at Yolnia, to the south of Smolensk, has lost its impetus, but it looks as if it had, for otherwise the German offensive south-west of Gomel, and which has resulted in the capture of Chernikov, would not be able to make such progress.

This advance by the Germans of probably more than 50 miles seriously threatens Kiev from the north, while the Germans claim that by forcing the passage of the Dnieper at an unspecified place south of Kiev they are threatening it from this direction also.

Dnieper Recrossed

Marshal Budenny will certainly counter-attack the heads of these two columns to prevent their junction behind Kiev. He is doing something more to relieve this pressure, however, for he has recrossed the southern reaches of the Dnieper in four places and is obtaining some successes here which, if continued, will in their turn threaten the German troops to the north who are attacking Kiev.

The decision of final victory will depend on the extent of the successes attending these thrusts and counter-thrusts along the whole long front, but it is evident there is no lack of energy and resolution in the Russian Command, and that in these respects it falls in no way behind that of the Germans.

Meanwhile, in the far north the Austrians have been forced to renew their attack on Murmansk. The object of this is to cut one of the lines of supply from the sea to the Russians, and to Leningrad in particular, but there is no evidence as yet that this attack will meet with success, and in any case it is not likely to draw a single man from the defence of Leningrad.—Reuter.

Quo Tai-chi Confident U.S.A. Will Stand by China

Chungking, Sept. 15.

"I WISH to reaffirm Chinese confidence that the United States will not depart or deviate from the fundamental policies which she has repeatedly declared, and faithfully and consistently observed in the Far East and Pacific," declared Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Foreign Minister, at a press conference this afternoon, when commenting on Japanese-American discussions.

The Foreign Minister continued: "China is confident that the United States has no intention of making any arrangement at the expense of China, and if she is entering into discussions affecting China or her rights, China is confident that she will be fully consulted, so that she has something to say for herself in any proposed settlement. I am sure that the United States wants to hear what China has to say."

Referring to recent reports of the discussion, the Foreign Minister stated that some were speculative, while others were inspired, being calculated to arouse apprehension in China, but that these tactics are familiar, and have failed to achieve their ends.

China's Peace Terms

Commenting on the report that the discussions are only "exploratory," seeking a common basis for a settlement, Dr. Quo Tai-chi said that it would be difficult to find a basis. Questioned about Chinese [illegible] referred to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's recent statement that China would continue their resistance until a durable, just peace had been achieved in the Far East. He said that this statement might sound very general, but that it had its meaning considering the whole of the background.

He further referred to the principles of the Nine-Power Pact, and the recent declaration by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt, which China accepted. He discounted the possibility of a settlement between America and Japan without touching on the question of China.

In conclusion the Foreign Minister declared: "China is awaiting the outcome of the discussion with confidence that the interests of China, as well as those of all countries resisting aggression, will be safeguarded."

Mr. Clarence Gauss, American Ambassador to China, called on Dr. Quo Tai-chi this morning, but the nature of their talk was not divulged.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi has expressed his warm appreciation of the cordial reception and hospitality afforded the Chinese Goodwill Mission during its visit to Burma.—Reuter.

Liberal Education Is Facing New Curbs In Free China

LIBERAL education in China, the avowed object of Japanese attack ever since the outbreak of war, is facing a new threat to its principles, this time of internal origin. Like other phases of Chinese life, it is feeling the effects of the totalitarian-like trend generated by four years of a war of attrition, writes Mr. Hugh Deane in the "Christian Science Monitor."

Since that memorable press conference, occasioned by the razing of Nankai University in Tientsin by Japanese bombs, at which the Japanese spokesman categorically declared that "all Chinese universities are anti-Japanese bases," educational institutions in China have had to struggle desperately for survival. Within a few months of the war the campuses of 91 of China's 108 colleges and universities had either been occupied or considerably damaged by the enemy, fourteen completely destroyed. Forty per cent. of the 3,264 high schools fell to the Japanese. Of the 294,000 primary schools 129,700 had to close down.

In the midst of the chaos which attended the Japanese advance, Chinese higher education began a dramatic removal into the interior. Professors and students, with such equipment as could easily be transported, undertook a long trek westward, by truck, boat and even on foot, in search of a fit milieu for serene academic pursuits. After months of "eating bitterness" a good number of universities, despite losses estimated at $90,000,000, managed to reestablish themselves in west China.

New Centres Developed

New educational centres swiftly developed. In Kunming, far in the southwest, Tsing Hua, Peking and Nankai Universities were amalgamated into the National Southwestern Union University. Nanking, Cheeloo and Chinling came to share the campus of West China Union University in Chengtu. Other migrant universities settled in areas where an institution of higher learning had never before existed. Kweichow Province, for example, before the war had no college or university, but now has four.

Problems Stupendous

Problems of re-establishment were stupendous. While some refugee universities crowded in with native institutions, others found quarters in old temples. There was a great shortage of books and equipment of all sorts, especially laboratory apparatus. Students and professors, most of them from well-to-do families, had to adjust themselves to a life which offered few of the amenities of the East. When two or more universities combined, intramural friction was a problem. As scarcity and inflation brought rising prices, students and professors suffered, and subsidies had to be secured from a war-pressed government.

Improvising ingeniously, stubbornly making the best of what they had, the universities continued to function. Out of the total of 108 colleges and universities only 25 were forced to close down permanently. The survival of the remaining 83 is certainly a remarkable chapter in the history of education.

Trend Towards Totalitarianism

Shortly after the universities had settled down, however, and the struggle between primitive west China and the New Order of East Asia developed into a military stalemate and a war of goods and currency and political manœuvre, education in China began to reflect the general trend toward totalitarianism and to manifest "thought-control" tendencies. This trend was exhibited in many ways: the efforts of the government to extend its control over private, provincial and missionary universities, the censorship of textbooks, the suppression of all but official student organizations, the dismissal of unorthodox teachers and the arrest of students suspected of leftist beliefs. The growth of such phenomena parallels closely the widening cleavage between right and left, as manifested by the Kuomintang-Communist conflicts.

Regulations Tightened

The war has intensified the Government's endeavours, begun a decade ago, to attain full control of all educational institutions. Before the war the Government nationalized a number of universities and drew up regulations requiring others to register with the Government and submit to a certain amount of control. Friction naturally resulted, especially between the Government and mission boards, who direct thirteen colleges and universities. In recent months such prominent Christian universities as Nanking, now in Chengtu, have had to oppose increasingly stringent regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Education in Chungking. The Ministry has sought to interfere with the appointment of teachers and the selection of textbooks. Submission, Christian educators claim, would deprive their universities of the right to teach what they chose and would lead to the destruction of academic freedom.

Mr. Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education, the leader of the so-called C. C. clique in the Kuomintang, is known as a man of very conservative views. Besides strict governmental control of education, he favours the reintroduction of a modernized version of Confucianism. His lack of enthusiasm for mass education is apparent. His severest critics accuse Chen of fascist inclinations, pointing to his book "Vitalism" as evidence. Chen is said to have filled the national universities with his own appointees and to have used his power to eradicate unorthodoxy.

Christian universities have had to make minimal concessions to the trend toward governmental control. More affected, however, have been the private and provincial universities. Some, like the University of Amoy, have been converted into national universities; others, like Kwangsi University and Chungking University, have had to compromise. When the University of Amoy was nationalized, it received a new faculty.

One Major Defeat

Thus far the Ministry of Education has met with only one major defeat. Its efforts to realize its nominal control of Sun Yat-sen University, which moved from Canton to Yunnan, were frustrated by the opposition of the university administration, backed by the Yunnan provincial government and by prominent Cantonese in the lectures of visiting professors sent by the Ministry.

Textbooks Censored

All textbooks are censored carefully before publication by the Institute of Compilation and Translation in Chungking. A semi-official description of this censorship says: "Each textbook is thoughtfully considered three times before it goes out stamped "approved." Critics assert that censorship amounts to regimentation of thought along rightist lines. Even the leftist writings of Sun Yat-sen, whose ideas occupy the same place in China as Lenin's in Russia, are thoroughly edited. As an indication of what lengths such editing can go, it may be pointed out that, until the defection of Wang Ching-wei the official commentary on the "San Min Chu I" (Three People's Principles) used in the schools was written by Chou Fu-hai, now one of the luminaries of the Nanking puppet regime.

Non-Kuomintang student organizations have now been entirely suppressed. Before the war, it will be recalled, a powerful leftist student movement developed, despite the truncheons of the Kuomintang's gendarmes, which was instrumental in forcing the Government to abandon its policy of appeasing Japan. This movement boomed during the first months of the war. In the spring of 1938, however, an alarmed Kuomintang crushed it by compelling all student organizations to register with the Government. Registrations were granted only on conditions which brought the organizations completely under Kuomintang control. Since then even nonpolitical student groups have been forced to disband. An organization created for sending gifts to the soldiers, for example, established by students of the five universities in Chengtu, has been dissolved.

More Professors Dropped

An increasing number of professors have been dismissed and even arrested because of suspected leftist leanings. The dramatic arrest last December of Ma Yin-chu, a Dean of Chungking University and one of China's foremost economists, because of his criticisms of the Government's economic policy, was a striking example of the curtailment of academic freedom.

Arrests of students are widespread. After the end of the civil war thousands of students trekked up to the northwest, to Yenan, the Communist capital, where they enrolled in Kang Ta (Anti-Japanese) University. Shortly, however, the Central Government blockaded the so-called Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region, and students seized on the way to Yenan were put into camps for "retraining." Thousands of students are now in these camps. In other parts of the country a growing number of student "disappearances" have been reported.

Brooke-Popham Flies To Singapore

Batavia, Sept. 15.

Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of British Far Eastern forces, yesterday flew from Bandoeng to Singapore. He declined to see newspapermen on the grounds he was on a strictly pleasure trip for a rest. He indicated he would return shortly on an official visit.—United Press.

Fear Leads Nazis To Ban Norwegian Hunting Licences

Stockholm, Sept. 15.

Oslo despatches reaching here today said that the Nazi chief of police in Norway, Herr Redies, had issued a decree annulling all hunting licences and reminding Norwegians that he had already ordered that all weapons must be delivered to the police or they must face penalties up to death.

Inasmuch as Norwegians are depending on hunters to alleviate their acute meat shortage, the decree was interpreted here that the German authorities do not exclude the possibility of armed resistance.

The confiscation of radio sets in Norway is supposed to become general in the near future, allowing only Quislingites to possess them—at least half of a family must be members of Major Vidkun Quisling's pro-Nazi party or the head of the family must subscribe to the Nazi propaganda newspaper, "Fritfolk," if a Norwegian family wants to keep its radio.

Rush for Subscriptions

It was reported here that membership applications increased recently, with the Quisling party leaders suspecting that the sudden rush for membership was mainly due to the desire of the Norwegians to keep their radio sets in order that they may listen—despite severe penalties if caught—to Norwegian broadcasts from London.

Such Norwegians are becoming known as "radio members of the Quisling party."—United Press.

Gayda Gives Reasons For Roosevelt Orders

Rome, Sept. 15.

Sig. Virginio Gayda, writing in the "Voce d' Italia" yesterday said that President Roosevelt adopted a shoot-on-sight policy against Axis ships because he was convinced England and Russia would be unable to win the war without direct American intervention.

Sig. Gayda repeated a charge he made several weeks ago that American submarines have been operating in the Mediterranean for some time.

Sig. Gayda said that the "Axis Powers are not afraid. Expecting all citizens to do their duty, they will reply to gunfire with gunfire. Until the present they have replied only with words.

Describes Roosevelt's Aims

"Everything is now confirmed what is the deliberately offensive aim of President Roosevelt which he vainly attempts to disguise as a measure of national security and freedom of the seas.

"Yesterday Admiral Stirling declared 'if it becomes convenient we can exercise our defensive rights in the Mediterranean'. The civilized world hears with stupe faction that the Mediterranean can also be included in American defensive waters.

From this we learn the precise extent of President Roosevelt's offensive aims.

"But even this inclusion of the Mediterranean does not come to us as a surprise. Our readers will remember that several weeks ago we called their attention to the possible presence of American submarines and other war weapons being used against Italy in the Mediterranean."—United Press.

Local Chemical Works Destroyed by Fire

The San Yi Chemical Works in Changping Road, a big Chinese firm was almost completely destroyed last night as a result of a fire of unknown origin. The outbreak occurred at about 6.30 p.m. and owing to the inflammable nature of goods, the destruction was caused in less than a hour. Several huts in the vicinity of the scene of destruction were also reduced to ashes. No casualties were reported.

*White Russian Leader Killed

(Continued from page 1)

Nothing positive could be ascertained with regard to the motive of the assassination, but it may be recalled that a few days after he had been appointed temporary head of the Russian Emigrants here, he received a mysterious telephone call, warning him not to take this position if he valued his life.

One of the first acts of Mr. Ivanow, as the Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, was the decree, ordering all the Russian emigrants in this city to pay an income tax to the committee. This move was inspired by the desire to have all the Russian schools, benevolent societies and hospital helped with funds raised among Russians.

The late Mr. Ivanow was born in 1884 in the Russian town of Yransk, Vytkka Province. Upon his graduation from college, he entered the University of St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, where he graduated with a judicial, journalistic and Oriental degree.

Upon the completion of his studies he entered into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in St. Petersburg where he worked until 1908 when he was transferred to Harbin as Russian Consulate Secretary.

In 1913 he was appointed Secretary to the Russian Consulate in Kulja, China. Two years later, in 1915 he was made Secretary of the Russian Consulate in Hankow where important diplomatic activities were taking place at the time.

Russian Vice-Consul Here

Four years later, Mr. Ivanow arrived in Shanghai as the Russian Vice-Consul and Consular Judge of the Russian Court. Shortly afterwards he became the first Russian assessor of the old Mixed Court in Shanghai.

Following the dissolution of the old judicial system in Shanghai and the closure of the Imperial Russian Consulate, Mr. Ivanow established a private practice and represented his clients in the Provisional Court which was established here at that time.

Mr. Ivanow was a well-known figure in the First Special District Court on Chekiang Road prior to his appointment as Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee last year. He had a large clientele, mostly Russians who sought legal advice from him.

Continued Law Practice

Bespectacled, rather stout and slightly bald, Mr. Ivanow had a high-pitched voice which he used to a good advantage during legal arguments. He was always accompanied by a Chinese translator when appearing in the various Chinese courts in Shanghai.

Following his appointment as Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, Mr. Ivanow did not close his law offices but continued to handle various cases, although on a reduced scale. Most of his time was taken up with various duties pertaining to the Russian community here. Last year he was presented with an automobile by those whom he had served.

The late Mr. Ivanow leaves behind him a wife and son, George. Funeral services for the late Russian community leader in Shanghai will take place on Thursday. Meanwhile, special services were conducted yesterday evening at the Russian Orthodox Cathedral on Route Paul Henry.

An inquest over Mr. Ivanow will take place this morning at the Public Mortuary, following the appointment of a Procurator from the First Special District Court yesterday, it was learned.

★ Leningrad Holds Firm

(Continued from page 1)

forced them back to the sea and killed a large number.

In three days of incessant fighting, it is claimed, the 1st Regiment of seamen smashed two regiments of enemy marines, many tanks, guns and machine-guns, and captured much other material.

Fierce fighting is still going on, but the enemy has gained nothing, while the city in the meantime has become a fortress.—Reuter.

Nazis Cross Dnieper

Moscow, Sept. 15.

The evacuation of Kremenchug by Soviet troops means that the Germans have at least at one point made a crossing of the Dnieper. The Soviet Command will naturally look on the event as they have done in other cases, namely in terms of the great effort and expenditure of material which it has cost the enemy to gain this advantage. It is now three weeks since the Germans reached the Dnieper, and the battle for each attempted crossing place has been a furious struggle between artillery and dive-bombers on both sides. German artillery and dive-bombers have been striving to silence Soviet guns and create a relatively safe area in which bridgeheads could be established and held.

Kremenchug is a railhead from which two lines run, the first to Poltava, 65 miles to the north-east, and Kharkov and the second to Bakhmach and Briansk.

Soviet troops are fighting a dogged action to prevent the Germans from following up their seizure of Kremenchug by any further advance which would aim at the development of a pincers movement through Chernigov and Kremenchug directed towards the valuable prize of Kharkov.—Reuter.

Munition Ship Blows Up in Helsinki Waters

Helsinki, Sept. 14.

A terrific explosion rocked Helsinki at 2.16 a.m. today and shattered windows within a radius of three quarters of a mile when a vessel laden with munitions blew up in the harbour.

The vessel was soon a blazing furnace, and several other ships nearby also caught on fire.

Damage was done to some merchantmen, but no Finnish warship was affected.

Among the population a few persons were slightly injured.—Havas Telemondial.

British Attack German Communication in North

London, Sept. 15.

Further successful action has been taken by the Royal Navy against German supplies and sea communications with their troops on the north Russian front.

At dawn on Friday, says a British Admiralty communique, carrier-borne naval aircraft attack enemy shipping in the Bodo area off the Norwegian coast and military objectives in the vicinity. One enemy supply ship of about 2,000 tons was sunk and other ships damaged. An aluminium works was hit and set on fire, and an electric power station was also bombed. No British planes were lost in the attack.—Reuter.

More Nazis in Iran Handed Over

Teheran, Sept. 15.

A further consignment of 241 Germans, all men, were sent by train from Teheran this morning. Two hundred and twenty are destined for the British and 21 for the Russians.

The Shah has summoned all deputies to meet him in his Teheran Palace on Tuesday afternoon. Rumours attached the highest significance to the meeting, but well-informed unofficial quarters believe the Shah will merely ask the deputies to suggest reforms.—Reuter.

Newest British Fighters Sent To Russia

London, Sept. 15.

Military observers here yesterday said they believed Britain probably sent the newest fighters to the Russian front, possibly the latest American deliveries, to match the newest Messerschmitt 115. Russians have revealed that the New Messerschmitt is operating in the Leningrad area.

Observers said that it was known R.A.F. engineers constantly were improving the Spitfire, Hurricane and other types of British fighters.

It was believed the new Messerschmitt might get its first real test against these new British designs, possibly in the Leningrad and Smolensk areas where the fighting was heaviest.

Observers reported that at least four fighter squadrons were included in the R.A.F. "wing" dispatched to Russia. They pointed out that Russia's most crying need was for hard hitting pursuit planes to fight off swarms of bombers attacking Leningrad as well as on the hard pressed Smolensk front.

American Airmen Possible

Observers said they "would not be surprised" if American air corps observers were soon reported in Russia—"particularly if American planes were sent to the Russian front."

Military observers believed that thus far British bombers had not been sent to the eastern front, although they did not rule out the possibility some might be sent soon. They pointed out that stationing of British bomber squadrons in Russia would constitute a virtual "encirclement" of Germany by the R.A.F.

British planes could fly from the "encirclement" aerodromes into the Reich and German occupied countries from the east, as well as bomb trade routes, communciations and concentrations such as the R.A.F. and the South African Air Force now are doing in the south from Africa. Regions of the northern and western continent are now being bombed from the west from bases in Britain.—United Press.

British Airmen Sent Too

London, Sept. 15.

The despatch of a wing of the Royal Air Force to Russia—news of which was announced yesterday—is additional to aircraft re-inforcements which have already been sent to Britain's ally to be flown by Soviet pilots, it is assumed in London.

No details of the types of aircraft making up either the wing or aircraft deliveries are obtainable in London, where it is pointed out that such disclosure of this information must be a matter for the Soviet High Command. All such questions, including for instance whether the R.A.F. wing in Russia will operate as a unit of the Soviet air force or as an expeditionary force, may be expected to be answered within a short while.

British airmen may well have gone into action already, however. It seems clear that the Russian air force has most need at the moment of additional fighters for the defence of approaches to the three threatened cities of Western Russia—Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa,—and of the capital, Moscow, within easy reach of German bombers.

Problem of Spares

For this work the stout Hurricano, a warplane which has been used from Norway to the Middle East, is particularly fitted. While short-range bombers, such as the Bristol Blenheims, would make a useful additional close air support weapon to Marshal Timoshenko in his conduct of present vital counter-attacks in the central sector, long-range types would be more valuable in enabling a two-way air bombardment of Germany to be set up this winter from the east and from the west.

Since Soviet bombs and bomb-racks are of different size and shape to those of Britain, it follows that the use of British bombers is dependent on the quantities of supplies which can be assembled on Russian soil.

This difficulty of supplies and spares is one which in one shape or another affects the entire question of air aid to Russia, but this is not insuperable, as shown by the important start already made. The opening of the Middle East road to Russia by Iran to supplement that by the North Sea and Murmansk relieves this problems a great deal.—Reuter.

N.E.I. to Spend More On Defences

Batavia, Sept. 15.

The Volksraad has approved a series of supplementary Estimates to the budget, including the building of a Military Academy at Bandoeng, the purchase of torpedo bombers and other items for the navy, at a cost of approximately 16,000,000 guilders, and the further strengthening of the air arm, at the cost of approximately 51,000,000 guilders.

The Association of Netherlands Journalists, the "N.J.K.", held its first general meeting yesterday, and decided to send Queen Wilhelmina the following message: "N.J.K., holding first general meeting in Batavia, sends Your Majesty, sincere expression of our staunch loyalty to our Queen and fatherland."—Reuter.

Weidemann in Argentina On Special Mission

Buenos Aires, Sept. 14.

Captain Fritz Weidemann, Chancellor Adolf Hitler's trusted lieutenant and former German Consul-General in San Francisco, arrived here by plane from Rio de Janeiro on a "special mission" to South America.

Mr. Raoul Taborda, chairman of the Congressional committee investigating subversive activities earlier called a committee meeting to determine the possible procedure to be followed regarding Captain Weidemann's sojourn in Argentina.

Mr. Taborda declared, "If Captain Weidemann, attempts to stay over in Argentina, he will be detained."—Domei.

Nazi Paper Issues Apologia for Slow Russian Campaign

Berlin, Sept. 14.

A lengthy exposé of German aims on Russia and an explanatory outline of the first ten weeks of the German-Soviet war was published today in the influential "Frankfurter Zeitung."

The paper reiterated that the military aim of the Germans is to weaken the Soviets in a decisive manner in order that Bolshevism should cease to be a danger for Europe. This aim has been partially achieved.

The fact that German operations in the East are proceeding more slowly than in previous campaigns results from the very nature of this war, the paper added. Germany is now fighting a country whose population is five times greater than that of France, whose expanse is infinitely more vast, and whose political leaders have been making use during the past twenty years of the entire power of the population of 200,000,000 to give a military strength to the revolutionary idea.

Admittance of Difficulty

"This is why the final campaign Germany has launched on the continent is the hardest, but it is also the bigest job completed when we end this campaign," the "Frankfurter Zeitung" asserted.

"As for the question of knowing who will come out the victor, no informed mind can have any doubt over that today," the paper went on. "The first ten weeks of the war revealed that the Soviet army disposed of more troops and war material than any other, also that its resistance was stubborn and tenacious, but these last ten weeks proved, and in a decisive manner, the superiority of German men and arms.

The view supported by the British press that the Russians could gradually fall back behind the Dnieper and then the Volga is false, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" said.

"If the western regions of the Russian empire are of no value, then why don't the Soviets withdraw? Why, do they defend every province and every village in the western and central sectors?" the paper wondered. "The reply is simple. The Russians are compelled to do so for it is in these areas that their principal munitions plants are situated."

Napoleonic Parallel Disagreeable

Asserting that there can be no comparison between the Napoleonic campaign and the present one, and that the Russian winter will actually start within seven or eight weeks only, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" stressed that "never before have we better realized that in this struggle we are not fighting to preserve some bourgeois welfare, but that we are faced with an alternative, that of decadence or greatness, annihilation or victory."

"Our defeat would not simply mean the loss of a few provinces, but the material disappearance of millions of souls, a life of misery and slavery for all others," the paper concluded. "The German Army is fighting today to prevent subjugation and to open finally the way to a world community. Part of the way has already been covered and the path will be pursued to the end."—Havas Telemondial.

Graphic Account Of Attack on German Convoy

By Reuters Special Correspondent

(Following is the first eye-witness account of attack by British light naval forces off North Cape, the northernmost point of Norway, last week, when a German convoy was scattered and several ships sunk).

With the British Home Fleet, Sept. 15.

I was in a ship flying the Admiral's flag within five miles; off the Norwegian coast when the British forces sank the 1,500-ton German gunnery training cruiser Bremse, one destroyer, an armed trawler and another small escort vessel, and also scored hits on at least two other ships. There was not a single casualty in any of the British warships.

The raid was aimed at German trade routes between ports in Norway and those in Finland, through which the Germans fighting on the Murmansk front are supplied with war material.

In addition to inflicting losses, the raid will have the effect of forcing the Germans to maintain a much stronger force in those waters if they still wish to use this particular trade route.

Action Stations Taken Up

We entered Norwegian waters completely unobserved, and that night the crews of the ships took up action stations. I was on the bridge and had a remarkable view of the battle that followed.

Suddenly came the cry "Alarm port!" About 150 yards ahead in the semi-darkness of the Arctic night was a German destroyer. It was too late to alter the positions of guns and impossible to ram her. The destroyer crossed our bows. As she did our machine-guns opened up. Flashes from guns lit up the tense faces of crews grouped round them, and I could see shell after shell tearing into the bridge and superstructure of the German destroyer.

She was taken completely by surprise, and her answering fire of scattered bursts from machine-guns were very wide, as we could see tracer bullets passing some way from us. The German destroyer then began laying a smoke screen, but before she managed to hide herself we had trained our after-guns on her and, with a breath-taking roar, a broadside of shells crashed into her. She was then only some 500 yards away, and we could plainly see the terrible havoc wrought in her. Her bridge and control towers were completely blown away, and there was a terrific explosion in her after which the ship developed a heavy list to port. Then she was lost in smoke.

Nazis at Sixes and Sevens

Later we came across her half-submerged hull. Everything was now almost chaotic, with German ships not knowing which way to turn to escape the terrific onslaught of the British force, which had caught them so unawares.

Coming out of the smoke we saw the Bremse, which was firing at one of our consorts with her five-inch guns. We immediately opened fire. As the Bremse drew clear there was a tremendous explosion in her, and it seems probable that she was struck by a torpedo fired by us. The Bremse sank almost immediately.

We turned our attention to another enemy ship, and with our third broadside hit her heavily aft. She could still manoeuvre and got between us and another British ship. The latter, however, fired at her from pointblank range and literally blasted her out of the water. A shattering broadside left her nothing more than a smoking hulk, which slowly heeled over and sank.

Fire was then opened on a trawler, and we at once scored a direct hit with a broadside. Nothing more was seen of the trawler, and although she was not actually seen to sink the effect of our broadside on a vessel of about 600 tons must have been fearful, and her loss can be taken for granted.

The weather now suddenly cleared a little, and we had a good view of another destroyer about 6,000 yards off. She immediately opened fire at us. British ships replied, and a running fight ensued. Patches of mist constantly obscured the target, but British gunnery again proved its superiority. After at least seven direct hits had been scored, there was a violent explosion aboard her, and a great column of smoke rose into the air. And soon we were firing at other targets. It is impossible to estimate the damage or even the types of vessels we were firing at, but direct hits were scored on at least two more ships.

The whole action lasted less than half an hour. The fact that we sailed right into the middle of a German force and blasted them from all sides without a single casualty to ourselves shows the efficiency and speed with which the whole action was carried out. So with our mission completed, we returned to harbour.—Reuter.

Iranian Revolt Said Broken Out

Budapest, Sept. 14.

A revolution has suddenly broken out in Iran, the Hungarian Telegraphic Agency learned today from its Sofia correspondent who based his information on reliable reports from Teheran.

In several parts of Iran, the correspondent said, bands of Kurds, armed with the most up-to-date machine-guns, field-guns and hand grenades, launched surprise attacks against the British occupation forces.—Havas Telemondial.

Thailand Reaffirms Determination to Defend Territory

Bangkok, Sept. 15.

The Government today issued a decree which stated that Thailand would resist aggression from any source to the last man and that it was the duty of every Thai citizen to destroy any enemy violations of Thailand's integrity or territory.

The decree was published in the press as a wartime duty act. It provides that all citizens must utilize all possible means to prevent enemy violations of Thailand and said that violations would be punished by death sentences or life imprisonment.

The Government's communique regarding the new act stressed that Thailand desires to maintain the strictest neutrality and adheres to the principles of righteousness and peace and refrains from causing trouble with other nations.

Should Thailand encounter pressure or aggression, it would resist to the last man "no matter how powerful the enemy," the communique said.—United Press.

Improved Relations Seen

New York, Sept. 15.

The "New York Times" reported yesterday from Bangkok that the arrival of the new United States Minister, Mr. Willys R. Peck, was expected to signalize an important improvement in United States-Thailand relations, while the recent Thai declaration of strict neutrality and intention to resist aggression from any quarter has opened the way to normal relations between the two countries.

The report said that cut off from the former sources of imports and badly in need of oil, metals, motor cars, and war supplies, general manufacturers in Thai want to make extensive purchases from the United States, and to increase the sales of rubber, tin, teak, and wolfram to the United States.

Thailand recently has been showing a desire for friendly, neutral relations with the United States and Britain, the despatch said, adding that Mr. Peck and "Washington desire to see economic relations between the two countries as normal as the general unsettled world conditions would permit."—Domei.

British Continue Attack on Enemy Convoy

Cairo, Sept. 15.

After sinking probably three ships of an Axis convoy in the central Mediterranean in the small hours of Friday morning, aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm located the remaining merchantmen and destroyer escort approaching Tripoli on Saturday and resumed their attack with great success, according to an R.A.F. Middle East communique.

One medium-sized merchantman was hit, brought to a standstill and set on fire in the second attack, while another vessel of the same size was also stopped, and clouds of black smoke were observed issuing from it. A third ship was possibly hit.

Later, during the same night, the attack was continued by heavy R.A.F. bombers. Two ships were left on fire, and three others hit. None of the ships of the convoy is believed to have escaped damage.

Crete Bombed Again

British planes on Saturday night also attacked landing grounds at Heraklion and Maleme, in Crete. At Heraklion many bombs fell on the targets, and fires and explosions were observed. Similar effective results of the bombing are said to have been seen at Maleme.

Aircraft of the South African Air Force concentrated on landing grounds at Gambut, Gailus and Gazala, in Cyrenaica, while Fleet Air Arm bombers raided Bardia and also Gambut.

At Bardia fires broke out among dumps and stores. At Gambut a direct hit was scored on one aircraft. Others were damaged. A large fire was started on the landing ground, where petrol containers were set ablaze.

During the same night Fleet Air Arm aircraft bombed aerodromes of Gembina and Catania, in Sicily and machine-gunned dispersed aircraft on the airfields and buildings at both towns.—Reuter.

Home Secretary Stresses Urgency Of Aiding Russia

London, Sept. 15.

Following the news of the arrival of a wing of the Royal Air Force in Russia, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, stresses the urgency of giving every available help to Russia's armies.

Addressing a Labour "call to victory", meeting today, he said Russia is at this moment bearing almost the whole weight of the Nazi onslaught as Britain bore it last winter. Britain was being given a respite and it was an obligation on her to use it to the full.

Mr. Morrison declared that Britain had sent as many arms to Russia as she could spare but Russia needed more and the British Government was determined to do all that was possible.

"As a man of the people I am filled with pride to see this display of fierce and self-sacrificing courage by the Russian people in arms," the Home Secretary said.

The British government will discuss with the American mission to Moscow how aid to Russia may be furnished swiftly and fully.—Reuter.

Soviet Ships in F.E. Said Ordered to Sydney

London, Sept. 15.

Rome radio was heard here today to allege that Russia had ordered all Soviet ships in Hongkong, Bangkok and the Philippines to proceed to Sydney.—United Press.

Northcote Says Colony Ready for Anything

Singapore, Sept. 15.

"Like Singapore, Hongkong is ready to take up any challenge at any moment," declared Sir Geoffrey Northcote, the retiring Governor of Hongkong, who is proceeding to England, in a statement today. He expressed satisfaction at the co-operation existing between Chungking and Hongkong, and praised the way in which the Chinese population of Hongkong had worked for the prosecution of the war.—Reuter.

American Food Called European Fifth Colum

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 15.

The abundance of American food for Britain would serve as a Fifth Column to incite hungry, conquered Europe to rebel against Hitler, stated the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Claude R. Wickard, in a speech today to a meeting of farm leaders.

He said that the effect on half-fed people of looking across the Channel at Britons eating their fill is "equivalent to about ten field armies. Food is our Fifth Column. When conquered peoples see what America is supplying Britain in the war of food, I think they may more than hope for victory for the democracies. They will work for it."

Declaring "all of us have been slow in seeing how our interests are involved in this war," Mr. Wickard added, the first thing to realize is that this is our war, and not someone else's war—because of the greedy aims of a certain man."—Reuter.

Wounded Russian Dies In Hospital

Serge Mamontoff, a middle-aged Russian commission agent operating the New China Trading Company at 310 Route Wallon, who was shot by a lone gunmen, believed to be a Chinese, on Sunday night in Rue Lafayette succumbed shortly after 4 p.m. yesterday in hospital. Before his death he was operated upon and he claimed that he had been shot at the instigation of another Russian. Officially nothing has been disclosed in regard to the motive.

Germans Claim Sinking Of Big British Ship

Berlin, Sept. 15.

German bombers last night sank a British transport of 10,000 tons while it was travelling in convoy off the east coast of England, the High Command announced today.—United Press.

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Arrest of Dr. Colijn by Nazis In Holland Is Unforgivable

THE arrest by the Nazis of Dr. Colijn, Holland's Grand Old Man, was the text of the Allied broadcast over XGDN on Sunday evening by a Netherlands representative. Former Prime Minister of Holland and great Nationalist, Dr. Colijn's arrest is a personal affront and shall never be forgotten or forgiven.

The text of the broadcast follows:—

Holland's Grand Old Man is a prisoner in a Nazi concentration camp.

With him are 60 other prominent members of his Calvinist "Anti-Revolutionary Party." The 72-year-old former Premier of Holland is languishing in Valkenburg, once the favorite haunt of tourists in Holland, now apparently converted into one of the Nazis' vile concentration camps.

Dr. Colijn criticized the policy of strict neutrality followed by the Netherlands during the year prior to the invasion. It was partly a result of his intensely religious convictions and partly his almost bellicose nature which made him at an early stage in the present war urge Holland to cast its lot with the Allies.

National Front Attempt

Despite this record of antagonism to the "New Order," Dr. Colijn was not immediately molested when the Nazis entered Holland. After the capitulation he took a leading part in the effort to rally the leaders of the various parties in Holland in a strong national front.

This front was to proclaim unswerving loyalty to the House of Orange and to the cause of Holland's future independence. When they realized that this movement could not continue under the Nazis, Dr. Colijn with most of the other political leaders gave up that brave attempt.

For a time Dr. Colijn slipped into obscurity outside Holland. The first indication that the Germans had not forgotten nor forgiven his past actions and his platform was when he was ousted from his position as editor of the prominent Calvinist daily publication "De Standaard." Max Blokzijl, Netherlands Nazi journalist and buffoon, replaced him in that position, only to fail miserably and be replaced by another member of the staff.

Little is known of Dr. Colijn's later activities until the dread announcement of his internment. But from the few scraps of information that have leaked out, it may be gathered that he continued to hold his position in the vanguard of the fight for the independence of Holland and the destruction of godlessness.

Greatly Respected

As a fighter for what he believed to be right, as a man who was truly and deeply religious, Dr. Colijn won the love of his countrymen. They respect him as a national figure of great stature.

Dr. Colijn was born in 1869. His father, a farmer, wanted him to become a teacher, but he declined in favour of a more adventurous occupation. This craving for adventure took him to the Netherlands East Indies as a soldier, where he distinguished himself in a campaign against a rebellious tribe and was honoured with one of the highest military distinctions.

After several years of administrative work in the Indies, he returned to Holland and entered the Netherlands parliament in 1909. Two years later he was appointed Minister of War, and since that time has served almost continuously in the very forefront of Netherlands political life. He first became Prime Minister in 1926. Altogether, he headed three cabinets during the period 1926 to 1939. He achieved world renown when he held the chair at the World Economic Conference in London in 1933. In Geneva he was also a prominent figure.

Arrest Not Surprising

His arrest was not too surprising, since the Germans do not usually choose to permit their avowed enemies freedom of movement. To the Nazi mind it does not pay to have a man who is respected and loved by his enslaved countrymen roaming about at liberty. It would strain the simple brute intelligence of a Nazi to realize that by imprisoning this man the Germans may defeat their own ends. By locking up the most respected man in Holland, they may be starting an avalanche of indignation which will not be so easy to stop. They are raising a national figure to the stature of a martyr.

Broadcasts from Radio Orange and WRUL in Boston have comforted the Netherland people on the foul act by the Nazis. These broadcasts explained that this act of brutality on the person of an old man is proof that the Germans are being visited by the spectre of their coming defeat and therefore try to break the spirit of the people by making an example of those who resist them.

To every Netherlander the imprisonment of Dr. Colijn in a filthy concentration camp is a personal affront. It shall not be forgotten. It shall never be forgiven.

"Yale" Trademark Case Concludes in District Court

Protracted investigations extending over a period of five years instituted by the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of the well-known Yale locks and keys, to locate the manufacturers of the Yael locks ended in the First Special District Court recently when Liang Houngsung, lock and key manufacturer, was fined $260 or 100 days' imprisonment for imitating the registered Yale trademark with intent to defraud. The case was a private criminal prosecution brought by Dr. S. Y. Yeh for Mr. Thos. Brennan of Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., local agents for the Yale people, against the Chinese manufacturer.

The court ordered more than $3,000 worth of locks and keys seized by the police at the address of the defendant to be confiscated. Written judgment of the court setting out the reasons for its decision will be delivered in a few days. The prosecution was brought under Article 258 of the Chinese Criminal Code relating to the imitation and forging of trademarks registered with the Trademark Bureau of the Chungking Government.

Manufacturers Evasive

Dr. Yeh told the court that the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company began to investigate the source of production of the "Yael" locks and keys which were marketted all over the world, including Singaport and China. The "Yael" products, it was learned, were manufactured by one Liang Sing-kee whose whereabouts could not be established for years. Chinese dealers were questioned, counsel said, and gave evasive replies.

Recently the manufacturers of the spurious goods, counsel said, were traced to an address in Kaifeng Road. The place was occupied by a small shop selling locks and keys, which it was later ascertained, was turning out "Yael" locks and keys by scores of dozens. The Yale people then began to collect evidence against the shop. Goods were purchased, but the establishment would not issue an invoice. An order was placed through a dealer, but the shop refused to sign a contract in which "Yael" was mentioned. Finally a search warrant was issued by the court and the establishment was raided by the police and several dozens of locks and keys with the "Yael" trademark, packed and ready for delivery, were unearthed.

Mr. Y. D. Wong for the defence argued that accused himself was not the manufacturer of the "Yael" products, but had manufactured similar goods under the same name. If there was any infringement of trademark, it was contended, it was against the "Yael" and not Yale article.

Dr. Yeh replied that the defence had made a statement tantamount to an admission of imitating another trademark and pointed out that there was little difference in the sounding of Yale and "Yael," submitting that the intent to foist cheaper goods on the market and attempting to sell them under a well established trademark was obvious. After several hearings the court decided that there had been an infringement of trademark by defendant.

"Moonlight Follies" to Be Staged Tomorrow

Weather permitting the adjourned final performance of XGDN "Moonlight Follies" will take place tomorrow, Wednesday, evening in Hayim's Garden. This performance is at popular prices, admission five dollars, programmes free and side shows at reduced prices. Mr. Ralph Lynn, the producer, is reported to have some surprises up his sleeve for this occasion.

In order to show in some way their appreciation of the services rendered by the young people numbering nearly two hundred who have been assisting in these productions for a period extending over four months, the Committee is arranging a private party next Saturday at the residence of Mr. E. F. Harris, 172 Route Pershing, which has been lent to them for this purpose.

Invitations are being sent out but as the Committee has no complete up-to-date list of all those who have helped they would be grateful if any who have taken part or assisted in XGDN "Moonlight Follies" and who have not received an invitation would kindly communicate with Miss G. Owen, Radio Station XGDN, Sassoon House. The Committee is particularly anxious that no one shall be omitted.

Decree Absolute Granted To Mrs. A. Coates

Judge P. Grant Jones granted a decree absolute in favour of Mrs. Antonia Coates petitioner in a divorce action against Mr. Louis Coates yesterday in H.M. Supreme Court. Mr. E. L. Hartopp appeared on behalf of the petitioner.

Penguins and Pelicans

There is a preface by Field Marshal Lord Milne to Lieut.-Col. Clive Garcia's "Planning the War," which is a Penguin Special. Another "special" is "The Catholic Church and International Order" by A. C. F. Beales, who since 1935 has been Lecturer in Education at King's College, London, and is a member of the Council of the University Catholic Federation of Great Britain. In the Pelican Books, "English Diaries of the XVI XVII and XVIII Centuries" have been edited by James Aitken: "English Justice" is by "Solicitor". Another Penguin is "The Natural History of Selborne" edited with a preface and notes by James Fisher and illustrated by Clare Leighton. In the Penguin Poets series selection has been made from Lord Tennyson by W. E. Williams. Two Penguin novels are "High Rising" by Angela Thirkell and "Cactus" by Ethel Mannin, and there is also "The Penguin New Writing" volume 6, containing prose, poems and a short play by new writers of varying nationalities, while another Pelican is "The Scientific Attitude" by C. H. Waddington, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. The books are as usual priced at 6d each.

Letter Details Proposed Cathedral Property Sale

Details of the resolutions to be proposed at the meeting of Subscribers to Holy Trinity Cathedral to be held on September 23 have been set forth in a letter to Subscribers from Dean A.C.S. Trivett, as Secretary to the Cathedral Trustees. The proposals envisage the sale of a strip of land on the west side of the Cathedral compound, including the area now known as the Honan Road lease and the servants quarters and garage of the Deanery. The meeting will open at 5.15 p.m. in the Cathedral Church House. The Dean's letter follows:—

The Resolutions

A special meeting of the Subscribers of Holy Trinity Cathedral will be convened at the Cathedral Church House, 243 Kiangse Road, at 5.15 p.m. on September 23 under the provisions of Articles 13-21 of the Trust Deed. The Trustees will propose for the consideration of Subscribers the following resolutions:—

1. That authority be given to the Trustees to sell an area of approximately two mow at the west end of the Cathedral compound. This will include the area now known as the Honan Road lease consisting of 1.72 mow of land together with the buildings thereon which, in the natural course, would revert to the Cathedral at the termination of the present lease on December 31, 1944. In addition, to round out the property, they propose to include in the sale roughly 0.3 mow of land at present occupied by Deanery servants' quarters, garages and outhouses. This area falls within a straight line drawn from the rear of the Gymnasium to Hankow Road.

The area thus proposed for sale forms the whole frontage of the compound on Honan Road, bounded on the north by Kiukiang Road and on the south by Hankow Road and on the east by the present line which is the west end of the Cathedral Church House and School, the west end of the Gymnasium and a straight line thence to Hankow Road.

To Purchase School Equity

2. That authority be given the Trustees to purchase, subject to leave of Court, the Cathedral School—Henry Lester Endowment equity in the premises in the Cathedral compound at No. 219 Kiukiang Road, for the sum of C.N.$900,000 payable in one sum, following the Court's approval. From offers which they have received they feel that they would be able to finance the bulk of this purchase price from the sale of the Honan Road frontage as delineated above.

For the information of Subscribers the Trustees would say that the resolution proposed above are the culmination of a long series of negotiations with the Lester Trust resulting in an approach to the Court, which has been adjourned pending the authority which the Trustees now seek from the Subscribers. The value of the School's equity in the premises in the Cathedral compound has been decided upon after careful consideration of a report and valuation made by the Cathedral Architects, Messrs. Spence, Robinson & Partners. The agreement of the Lester Trust has been received to the settlement of all claims or the School and Lester Trust upon the compound for the sum mentioned.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance of Subscribers at this important meeting.

Posters Urge Chinese to Refuse Nanking Notes

With both Chungking and Nanking trying their best to supply Shanghai with cent notes, the shortage of which has caused difficulties in giving change here, posters urging people to refuse to accept the new régime's notes are making their appearance on walls in the Settlement.

They are distributed by the "Self-endeavouring Cultural Society" supposed to be a secret Chungking organization. Members of the society openly declare in the posters that they are distributing them in order to commemorate the anniversary of the Manchurian Incident which falls on September 18. To commemorate the September 18 Incident Chinese must refuse to use the new régime's notes, one poster says.

Following the recent disappearance of large numbers of Chungking cent notes from the Shanghai market, numerous new régime cent notes have found their way into buses and shops. So many new régime cent notes are in circulation in both foreign areas here that many people have begun to think that very may gradually displace Chungking's notes entirely. During the past few days, however, numerous entirely new five-cent notes issued by the Central Bank of China (a Chungking institution) have been circulated, indicating that a financial war is being fought in earnest.

New Team at Argentina

George and Allen, diminutive stars who appeared with great success at Farren's, will start an engagement with the Argentina Night Club tonight. Also on the programme are Mila and the Two Nicks, While Oleg Lungstrem and his band, in the summer garden, entertain with popular melodies. In the club proper, music is by Sandor Stern, well known accordeonist, and his orchestra.

Gang That Threatened Bankers Held

Four alleged extortioners who attempted to obtain $10,000 from a banker faced the First Special District Court yesterday. Accused frankly confessed to more than ten similar crimes, explaining that in some cases they had actually obtained sums of money ranging between $500 and $1,000. Judgment was reserved pending the next hearing during which they will be tried together with Li Fu-pao who was arrested previously.

Accused were said to have written extortion letters to Mr. Wang Chia-yung, manager of the Yuen Chong Native Bank at 349 Foochow Road, demanding $10,000. The Louza police first arrested Li Fu-pao and then they tracked down the four accused in several hotels. It was revealed in court that among the other victims there is Mr. Chang Yung-tsu, a well known Chinese cotton merchant here.

A special feature of the case is that whereas formerly extortioners were accustomed to use the name of guerillas in fulfilling their purposes, this time accused admitted that their ringleader Chu Hsueh-wen was actually a leader of guerillas in this part of the country who had since died. They used his seals for purposes of extortion.

72 Resident Left on Board Pres. Harrison

Seventy-two Shanghailanders departed for Honolulu and San Francisco on board the President Lines' President Harrison last Sunday, the passenger list of the shipping company revealed yesterday.

Among local residents who left Shanghai were, Mr. Caroll D. Alcott, news-commentator, Mr. W. Lamneck, Chase Bank official and baseball player, Mr. E. Geibel of the Standard Oil Company and Mr. J. T. Goltz of United Artists, who is being transferred to the United States. Miss M. S. Holwill and Mrs. C. N. Holwill are included on the list.

Japanese Commander Says Goodbye

Rear Admiral Moriharu Takeda, Commandant of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, in company with Commander Fujita, Chief of Staff, Lt.-Commander Esaka, Lt. H. Seine, Aide, and Mr. Tsujino, Interpreter, called on Colonel Howard at the Fourth Marine Headquarters, to make a farewell call.

Nazi Plunder of Belgium Told In Allied Broadcast Here

THE ruthless plunder of Belgium by the Nazis following their occupation of the country, was described by Mr. A. E. Valensa, Belgian representative of the Allied Federation, in a broadcast over XGDN on Sunday evening. Horrid details of the German Army's terroristic methods are given in the text of the broadcast which follows below:—

I will try to give you tonight a fair idea of the extent German plunder of Belgium has been proceeding since the first days of Nazi occupation of the country.

We know that everything they could get hold of was hauled off to Germany and what is more tragic is that a large part of the means of production has been destroyed. Of course, the Belgians are sure that what food they do succeed in producing will again be carted away to Germany, or used to feed the occupation troops living in Belgium which amount to one million men, and not five hundred thousand as officially stated by the official German lie experts.

According to the latest figures from most reliable sources, the loot Germany has managed to get out of Belgium the first year of its occupation amounts to approximately one hundred million Pounds Sterling, and the racket is going on daily, and the export of loot is now a regular German enterprise. Belgians, renowned for their thrift, are not only being humiliated and terrorized by the daily cruel inventions of the Nazi clique, but they are being bled to death and systematically ruined.

Nazis Plunder Stores

The cynical liars of Goebbels propaganda lackeys state that, in September 1940, an analysis of the economic situation in the occupied areas, when Germany invaded Belgium, showed that the latter only possessed sufficient food supplies to carry them for one month only, and was, for this reason, kept alive thanks to the compassionate and humanitarian qualities which is so typical of Hitler's hordes.

The actual truth is, and no one knows it better than the Nazis, that when the attack came Belgium had on hand very substantial stocks of essential commodities and foodstuffs sufficient for from four to six years. So when our uninvited neighbours were aware of the enviable food situation existing in Belgium all these soldiers, as if set off by a switch, started the plunder. It was a carnival of potatoes, bacon, butter, cheese, wheat, tobacco, etc. All was sent out of the country to Germany by trains and truckloads, everything was commandeered and this went on until nothing was left.

The German contention that only one month's supplies were available in Belgium when they arrived, is so obviously a gross lie, that the Germans themselves, who are not at their first contradiction, now declare:

"Hitler lets no one starve, but you cannot expect to be allowed to gorge yourselves while we starve. National Socialism means a fair division of everything. If your food supply has been taken away to Germany, it is only in order to store them safely and divide them fairly. You'll be all right."

That is the hypocritical talk of all Germans to the ever growing discontented Belgians who do not hesitate to speak their minds with more frankness than prudence.

Barbarism Blood and Rape

So the fair deal of National Socialism is a curse to the Belgian population, who have been robbed of the most rudimentary essentials of life. Starving faces, premature deaths, and all miseries that go with undernourishment, the Nazi bouquet of flowers made out of plunder, ruthlessness, barbarism, blood and rape, is occupied Belgium's plight today.

So a new Europe is being built by the love and faith of the Führer. The new order, these blocked wages, these non-existent potatoes, these queues in the streets, this chronic undernourishment,all these gifts of the Nazi benefactor who came with such marvellous intentions and all the miseries of mankind.

The plunder is not only of foodstuffs. There is the economic plunder of the production of our industries; heavy deliveries of the Belgian textile industry to Germany make the D.N.B. write, "The German textile industry has recently obtained fresh sources of supply as a result of co-operation with a Country in the West which has extremely rich stocks at her disposal."

How subtle this communiqué, just change the words "sources" and "co-operation" by "loot" and "threats," and we have a fair picture of the whole situation.

As a result of this "co-operation" they go on to say the German Military Governor of Belgium was forced to introduce rationing of all clothes, piece goods and footwear since last December.

Everything Requisitioned

In Antwerp and Ghent the Germans have seized all stocks of raw cotton belonging to the Belgian industry. For this reason the textile industry is working painfully 24 hours per week, and even 75 per cent. of their very low output is taken away by the Germans.

All sheepowners must report the quantity of wool clipped within five days of shearing; the whole clip must be surrendered to the German controlled Inland Wool Board. Reports reach us from Belgium of a steady flow of cattle to Germany, approximately 38 thousand per month.

Butter is unobtainable. All has been requisitioned, and 85 per cent. of the chocolate supplies are exported to Germany, allowing the Belgians a mere 15 per cent. for their own consumption.

For some time past the Germans have been requisitioning, without any consideration, houses, furniture, raw materials, etc. Every movement of merchandise, especially at Antwerp, is controlled. Industry is seeing its products and its raw materials requisitioned on an ever increasing scale. All or part of the industrial production is generally forcibly reserved for the Germans.

Nazis Want Slaves

Another item of news of German gangster methods in Belgium reaches us. Under threat of having their possessions declared "enemy," people had to open their private safes at home and in banks in the presence of a German delegate, and had to sign a declaration agreeing that they accepted "to offer for sale all foreign moneys and foreign stocks and shares."

And what Belgium can expect in the Nazi new order, after having been sucked dry by Germany, is clearly determined in an article of the "Kolnische Zeitung" of March 2 this year. In résumé it says: "The Führer alone would decide, after England had been defeated, what form of constitution Belgium was to have, and what her relationship with the Reich would be.

"For the time being the Military Administration would maintain 'peace' and 'order' in the country, further reconstruction, restore economic life in general and keep it going, raise the power of production and use it in conformity with the stipulations of international law for the benefit of German economy, safeguard the food situation, repulse western influence in cultural and spiritual matters, repress French preponderance, and develop popular forces and direct them towards their natural racial relationship with the East . . . This would require an expert knowledge of matters great and small, in every sphere, as well as adroitness and tact, coupled with iron severity at the right time."

In other words, a country of slaves would be Belgium's subservient place in the Nazi scheme.

Belgians have always treated the Germans with contempt, since 1940 when Belgium was again invaded, now they hate anything that has the slightest connection with or related to the Nazis in any way.

The treatment which the Germans are bestowing to occupied Belgium is so cruel and unjust that it will take generations before we will forget, and, I think, never forgive.

The spirit of resistance which is daily growing is the worse problem of Hitler's lieutenants in Belgium. The resistance is being felt more and more, riots have occurred, open challenge to occupying authorities, clandestine newspapers, passive resistance, sabotage, etc. . . all these elements of true patriotism are preparing the ground for the one day that delivering forces will invade the country to give her back its honour, liberty and place under the sun to which she is entitled.

The day of Allied Victory may not be near, but there are certain signs that there will be a German defeat, big and complete.

So let us be grimly determined to live through all the miseries which this war has brought unto us, and have faith with patriotism.

Long Live Belgium.
Long Live King Leopold.

GENERAL Chiang Kai-shek has appointed a military staff for the purpose of co-ordinating with the work of the American Military Mission to China, which is due to arrive shortly in Chungking, states the "Cheng Yien Pao." General Shang Chen, who recently headed the Chinese Military Mission to British Malaya, has been appointed head of the Chinese military staff which will work with the American Military Mission. A number of Chinese military experts, who have been travelling abroad, have been appointed to serve as liaison officers, the report concludes.

New Lawyer for Titlebaum Selected By Court

Mr. W. H. Wilterdik, United States Navy Purchasing Officer and member of the American Bar Association, was appointed to defend Sam Titlebaum on the new trial of three counts by Special Judge Nelson E. Lurton yesterday morning. The case is expected to open early next week, it was learned at the same time.

Mr. Wilterdik, although in charge of the Naval Purchasing Office in Shanghai, is a well-known lawyer in California where he had his law offices and practice. He will defend Titlebaum on three counts when the case will open sometime early next week.

Interviewed on his appointment, Mr. Wilterdik stated that he would begin work on the case almost immediately and declared that the appointment took him by surprise. In view of the fact that he had received such short notice for the trial, it is expected that he will not be prepared until next week.

Takes Kops' Place

Titlebaum, it will be remembered, was found guilty by Special Judge Nelson E. Lurton last Friday on twelve counts of embezzling United States property. He will stand trial on three counts of having concealed his true identity, as soon as Mr. Wilterdik has prepared his case.

The former United States Deputy Marshal pleaded not guilty to all three counts last Friday when he was arraigned in the U.S. Court by Mr. Leighton Shields, District Attorney. The prosecuting attorney declared that he was ready for the new trial but was waiting for Mr. Wilterdik to build up his case for the defence. Mr. Wilterdik replaces Mr. Paul F. Kops who defended Titlebaum on the first twelve counts by order of the court.

It is some while since one had news of Maureen O'Hara, the actress who leapt into sudden fame by starring opposite Charles Laughton in "Jamaica Inn." It will be remembered that Erich Pommer, who produced her, had a great belief in her future. Certainly, her performance and her personality gave ground for his belief.

Veteran Chinese Pastor Entertained

A luncheon party was held at the Kwang Ming (Rose Marie) Restaurant on Saturday, at 12.30 p.m. The guest of honour was Mr. Cheong Ching-foo who is a priest of Chung Hwa Shan Kwan Wei, in Shaoshing. This church formerly belonged to the Church Missionary Society.

Mr. Cheong is 70 years of age and he has just completed 50 years of church work through thick and thin in Chekiang for God and his beloved people.

The party was planned by Messrs. Chiang Dah-foo, Chow Tsze-yue, priests; Y. L. Yao, H. S. Yu, H. S. Chen; and was supported warmly by Mr. Cheong's friends and church people here.

It was a very happy gathering and many were present. Speeches were made by Messrs. Ching, Yao, Mr. Yang Ling-tsze, and the Rev. J. G. Bird. Mr. Cheong expressed his appreciation of his hosts' kindness in an extremely apt speech.

Magruder Mission Will Leave in 30 Days

New York, Sept. 15.

The "New York Daily News," in a copyrighted despatch from Washington yesterday, said that the Magruder mission to Chungking will number 40 officers and will leave for China within 30 days.—United Press.

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Announcement

The FLORA AMERICAN Bar
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will be announced later

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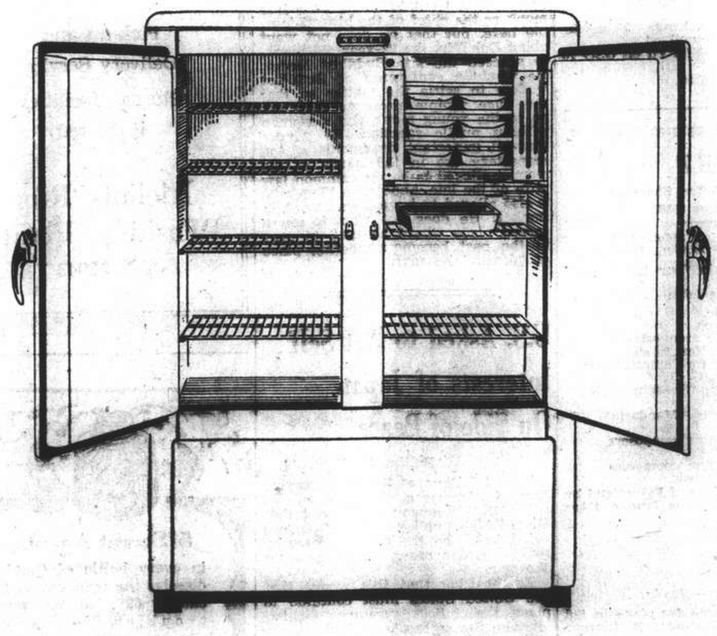

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI. *To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."*

Shanghai Rentals:

And the Chinese Courts

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your correspondent JOHN CASTLEMAN has touched upon one of Shanghai's most important problems. Being international, Shanghai has produced many aspects of this problem. Now in a case like mine, where the landlords are a Chinese company, and the tenant, having no extrality rights, being also under Chinese jurisdiction, the vagaries of Chinese law have created a peculiar situation.

Chinese law courts will not allow Chinese landlords to evict tenants who live without leases and at the same time do not permit them to increase the rents of such tenants by more than 20 per cent. But if the tenant happens to be under lease (as most foreigners are), the Courts on expiration of his lease allow the landlord to go the whole hog, and either evict him or force upon him any increase the traffic will bear, often topping such with a demand for key-money every time the lease is to be renewed. The rent usually goes up from 40 to 80 per cent on every such occasion.

It seems that tenants under lease are being made to pay double to make up for those without leases, whom the landlords cannot touch. This is one of the most revolting aspects of rent profiteering, which is rapidly becoming a public menace in this city.

It is my conviction, that the evil could be brought under control if tenants of all nationalities combined in one organization, which could then petition their respective authorities and the Chinese Government to introduce the necessary legislation.

This is a situation, which calls for some public-spirited man to earn the gratitude of his fellow-citizens by bringing them together in a determined fight against this extortion, which, unlike other forms of profiteering, can be controlled by legislation.

OLD RESIDENT.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

Action Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I, as another tenant, am in full sympathy with the complaints raised in your esteemed columns regarding the unscrupulous methods adopted by our Shanghai landlords.

However, I cannot forsee that much help can be derived from the use of pen and paper, unless it is followed up by a collective meeting whereby the matter could be deliberated and a satisfactory report compiled from the proceedings.

Under the circumstances might I suggest that our good friend Mr. JOHN CASTLEMAN take the lead and call the necessary meeting.

Should he require any assistance I will be only too pleased to render same.

FAIRPLAY.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

Japanese Planes:

A New Bomber

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I wonder if your readers would be interested to know that a new Japanese Naval bomber flew over Shanghai for the first time on July 25 at about 5.25 p.m. of this year.

Some twenty of them were seen flying over here in formations of V-3s but two hundred were said to have flown in the vicinity of Shanghai en route to Hanoi.

This bomber is undoubtedly one of the latest the Japanese Navy possesses at present and is very heavily armed with six gun turrets of which the conial tail-turret is something new on Japanese bomber-types.

It has a faint resemblence to the R.A.F.'s Vickers Wellington and probably falls in the same category. It is easily distinguishable by its cigar-shaped fuselage, its narrow and sharply-tapering cantilever wings and its big-sized tail-fin. It is powered with two radial motors which must develop around 1,000 h.p. each. Undercarriage retracts into the motors' nacelles and the tail-wheel is retractable too.

I managed to get four photographs of this bomber as it came in to land at a surburban aerodrome here. The planes were all camouflaged with the two-colour scheme and are said to be of the 99 type.

A.J.K.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

Cathedral Compound:

Is the Site Suitable?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—TIMOTHY'S letter in your issue of September 13 brings another interesting point up for consideration: Is the Cathedral situated in a suitable position or locality?

Twenty-five years ago I would answer yes, but times, living conditions, and localities, have changed.

This point is illustrated in Mr. DENT'S letter on "Cinema Bookings," his last paragraph being as follows:—

"In view of the increasing difficulties in transportation, long distances, crowded streets etc., it is often highly inconvenient to have to go a long distance to secure actual possession of tickets. The natural result is that one stays home.

Something more drastic is required than merely selling a piece of land, or a temporary financial loan as suggested by ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER, for the Trustees cannot go on receiving loans or borrowing money these H. C. Living days.

SERVICE

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

Mother St. Euphrasia:

To Celebrate Golden Jubilee

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May we have a few lines in your paper to bring to the notice of the numerous friends and ex-pupils of the Reverend Mother St. Euphrasia that she will be celebrating her Golden Jubilee on Sunday, September 21? A mass will be said at St. Joseph's Convent Chapel, Rue Montauban, at 8 a.m. and all friends and ex-pupils are invited to attend.

As this will be a memorable occasion for the Reverend Mother and it will gladden her immensely to see as many ex-pupils as possible around her, it is hoped that all who possibly can will make an effort to be present.

It is also intended to make a presentation to the Reverend Mother after Mass on that day. Ex-pupils who are interested are asked to send in donations in any amount to Mrs. Edith Colter, Mrs. T. C. Germain, Miss Leah Remedios, or the undersigned, before noon on Saturday, September 20.

MARIE T. BRITTO
135 Avenue Haig, House 5.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

Wanted:

Old Philatelic Magazines

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I wonder if any of your stamp collecting readers would care to lend or sell me old copies of Philatelic magazines?

I have tried to purchase them in several book shops in town, but for no apparent reason, not one of them carried stocks of these magazines.

BEGINNER.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

Mass Launching of Ships in U.S.

Washington, Sept. 15.

Thirteen freighters will slide into the Atlantic and Pacific gulf waters on Sept. 27 in the largest mass launching of merchantmen since the first World War.

The Maritime Commission has designated the occasion "Liberty Fleet Day," and has asked President Roosevelt to make it a "fitting colourful ceremony" by delivering a nationwide address.—Reuter.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 16, 1871

The foundation has been laid of the new church at Ningpo. It is to be built on the river bank, nearly in the middle of the foreign settlement. It is to cost $2,000, and is to accommodate about 50 people— fully as many as are ever likely to occupy it. Our correspondent thinks it a pity that the liberality shown by the residents in subscribing to this new building, is not extended to the roads and jetties. An attempt was made lately to raise a subscription of $1 per month from the foreign residents, to keep these at least clean; but it somehow fell through, and they have reverted to their normal condition of dirt and disrepair.

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To-day's Programme

7.30-12.10 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00. Chinese lesson from 8.15 to 8.45
12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 The Albert Sandler Trio
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.20 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 News in Czechoslovak
2.30 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 Woman and Home
4.30 Chinese Programme including 5.00 Professor Chao Mei-pa's Musical Programme
5.20 News
5.35 Professor Wei Chung-loh's Classical Music Programme
6.00 News
6.15 Commentary
6.30 Play by Miss Tang Ju-ching, stage star
7.00 Russian Commentary
7.30 Autumn Evening Melodies
8.00 Relay from the B.B.C.
8.30 This Land of Ours—Norway
9.00 News in English
9.20 "Word From England"—Talk by Bernard Hale
9.30 Symphony Concert
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese
(Programme details and Short Wave schedule in current issue of Radio Flash)

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and later on GSV in the 19 and GSD in the 25 metre bands are:—

p.m.
8.00 NEWS. War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 Jack Payne and his Orchestra with Georgina.
9.15 Meet John Londoner.
9.30 A concert of light music by the Orchestra Raymond.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Starlight. Mario de Pietro, Guitar.
11.15 The Girl with the Hibiscus.
11.30 Crooks Tour.
Midnight. Empire Exchange. New Zealand and Newfoundland.
7.30 News letter in Kuo Yu on GSG 16 metre band.
7.45 French programme.

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Time table

12.00 Classical music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Assorted music (requests)
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin)
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Semi-classical music.
8.00 Lecture: The idea of Fatherland by E. Henriot. I. From Jeanne d'Arc to Fr. Villon.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Beethoven—Haydn.

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EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

1 SEPT.
1 AUG
1 JULY
1 JUNE
THIS SUMMER IT RAINED MORE THAN FORTY DAYS AND FORTY NIGHTS—
—AND ALTHOUGH WE DIDN'T HAVE TO BUILD A NOAH'S ARK—
Z-Z-Z
Z-Z-Z-
Z-Z-Z-
—WE FELT EXACTLY LIKE HE DID BEFORE LANDING ON ARARAT—
—SHANGHAI AUTUMN USUALLY BOASTS OF SUNSHINE—
—BUT WHO CAN GUARANTEE US GOOD VISIBILITY FOR THE COMING ECLIPSE?
BY SAPAJOU

Clouds! Clouds! Clouds!

Monks Dispute Bubbling Well Temple Control

Buddhist circles in Shanghai are much perturbed by a serious dispute between two groups of monks over the question of controlling the famous and oldest Chinese temple in Shanghai, the Bubbling Well Temple, following the recent death of the chief monk of the monastery, the late Abbot Tze Wen whose position has been the bone of contention of many years' standing. The question centres around the status of the temple which owns much property. Many monks depend on it for support.

A leading monk in the city, Abbot Yang Shi, now contends that the temple is a "shih fang" or literally "ten-direction" property, meaning that it belongs to the Buddhist public and not to any particular monk by heredity. He has been engaged in a legal battle for many years with the late chief of the temple and he became all the more angry recently when, following the death of the latter, a monk only 22 years old succeeded the dead Buddhist leader after holding a "seat-ascending" ceremony on September 7; two days following the late Abbot Tze Wen's death from illness. He alleged in an announcement that this was done without his knowledge and that of other Buddhist leaders, despite the fact that there was ample time to notify them.

Attempt at Hushing Up

Fearing that the dispute may become a joke to outsiders, it is learned, Buddhist leaders in this city are trying to stop this quarrel over worldly things in a private way, refraining from referring it to the Buddhist Association. The Chinese press hints that they want to avoid political complications. Although no details are given, it is a fact that many months ago, Abbot Yuen Ying, one of the important executives of Buddhist bodies here, was "kidnapped" and for some time kept in Nanking.

Indications are that unless a peaceful settlement of the problem is reached soon, Abbot Yang Shi, who claims to be the "superintendent" of the temple, may augment the trouble in a judicial way, for he has employed a lawyer to make all announcements. He has been in many legal disputes with the late chief of the temple and even just before the latter's death he was collecting evidence to support his judicial claim. The position of the late chief monk has been disputed for more than ten years and the matter was once referred to the Ministry of Interior.

Woman Holds Documents

Abbot Yang Shi says in his latest statement that he is old, hinting that he may not want to succeed the late monk as the chief of the biggest temple here, but that he does not want abbot Deh Wu, the 22-year old monk, to succeed the late Buddhist leader. He wants a conference of Buddhist leaders to settle the matter so that the huge temple property may not go to the young monk and a woman without public sanction. He alleges that all important documents of the monastery are in the hands of the woman alleged to be the common law wife of the late Abbot Tze Wen, who is also alleged to have been an opium smoker. He does not want to see a sacred place where he used to pray in the past become a meeting place of "devils," he says.

U.S. Asked to Put Self Interests of Japan On Side of Peace

Baltimore, Sept. 14.

The "Baltimore Sun," discussing Japanese-American relations in an editorial this morning, declared that United States policy must put Japan's self-interest on the side of peace by making it dangerous for her to enter the war.

Emphasizing that this meant that the United States must continue to mass the fullest resources behind Britain, Soviet Russia and China, the paper declared that this policy, however, did not exclude justice in Japan.

The journal expressed the hope that President Roosevelt and the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, would explore every possibility of adjustment which would relieve Japan's economic strain and preserve her self-esteem without surrendering the principles of international law, or the rights of Japan's neighbours.

The paper added that much could be done to meet Japan's legitimate needs, if and when order was restored and the world had adopted Mr. Hull's principles of equal access to raw materials and world markets. The "Sun" concluded that the United States should seek every means of according justice to Japan, now and in the future.—Domei.

S.V.C. Orders

Officers—Transfers:—Major H. D. Rodger is transferred from H.Q. Corps Cavalry to H.Q. "B" Battalion with effect from Apr. 2.

Officers—Return from Leave:—Scandinavian Company.—2nd Lieutenant O. Asp returned from leave Sept. 11.

Kit and Equipment—Loss of:—Volunteers are warned that deficiencies in kit and equipment lost through negligence must be made good. The prices (ruling at the moment) of certain items are given herewith.

BRITISH PATTERN

	Local Currency
Cap S. D.	$ 9.70
Sun Helmet	20.00
Steel Helmet	30.00
Haversack (Web)	11.00
Haversack (Officers)	22.75
Boots	59.50
Hose tops	9.50

U.S. PATTERN

	U.S. Currency
Raincoat	$ 3.98
Steel Helmet	5.39
Spur Straps	1.32
Haversack	1.92
Pistol Lanyard	0.20
Belt	2.68
Sling	1.10

S.V.C. Club Bar—S.M.P. Specials:—The Commandant has approved that members of the S.M.P. Specials be allowed to use the Bar of the S.V.C. Club under the same conditions as members of the S.V.C.

Inter-Unit Transfers:—Driver A. Lauer, Transport Company is transferred to American M. G. Company with effect from Sept. 5.

Strength:—Increase:—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Cavalry:—Light Horse.—Tpr. D. L. Blix Sept 9. "C" Battalion:—Portuguese Coy.—Pte. Simplicio A. Carion Sept. 5. Scandinavian Coy.—Pte. P. P. Jensen Sept. 9. Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Cavalry:—Light Horse.—Tprs. W. J. Keswick ("A" Cl. Res.) Sept. 10, H. Hodgman ("A" Cl. Res.) Sept. 10, R. R. Parr Sept. 10, E. H. Browne Sept. 10, H. P. Sinclair Sept. 10, V. Shriro Sept. 10. Corps Troops:—Interpreter Coy.—Pte. J. Lee Sept. 11. "A" Battalion:—"A" Company.—Ptes. A. P. T. Taylor-Gill Sept. 6, J. G. Harvey Sept. 9. "B" Company.—Pte. F. J. Forrest Sept. 12. Jewish Company.—Pte. M. E. Jacob Sept. 9. "C" Battalion:—Armoured Car Coy.—Ptes. W. F. W. Watten Sept. 9, C. H. Hedgman Sept. 9. Portuguese Co.—Pte. Alberto Souza Sept 5. Scandinavian Coy.—Pte. V. Nerlind Sept. 9.

Leave:—Interpreter Coy.—Lieut. C. E. from 7-9-41 to 6-10-41. "B" Bn. H.Q.—Capt. C. S. Franklin from 7-9-41 to 29-9-41.

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Manchoukuo Must Co-Operate With Japan Says Premier

Changchung, Sept. 15.

Premier Chang Ching-hui on the tenth anniversary of the Japanese recognition of Manchoukuo emphasized the need for co-operation with Japan in the joint defence of the country.

Declaring that relationships between the two nations were "indivisible," Premier Chang pointed to the crisis the world was facing, and urged the necessity of strengthening that spirit of co-operation.

In conclusion, he expressed gratitude to Japan for the brightness of Manchoukuo's future, and at the same time, pledged that the nation will do its share in the establishment of a prosperity sphere.—Domei.

Final Report Issued by Refugee Evacuating Body

Approval by the S.M.C. of the dissolution of the committee for co-ordinating the work of evacuating refugees, which was carried out in August when its funds were transferred to the trustees, was mentioned in the final report of the Committee which was issued yesterday.

The committee was formed in August, 1937, under the aegis of the Shanghai Municipal Council with the active collaboration of the French Municipal Council, who appointed a delegate to serve on the committee. An appeal to the public for funds resulted in $147,236.82 being subscribed.

From the date of its establishment until the end of 1937, the committee evacuated at its own expense 18,818 Chinese of both sexes and a number of children who were destitute. It also facilitated the evacuation at specially low rates of 6,968 evacuees whose fares were paid by various Chinese guilds and charity institutions.

Work Diminishes

In 1938 the committee continued to function and carried on its activities until August this year. Throughout this period, however, the tempo of its work steadily declined. In May, 1938, its work was sufficiently organized for it to delegate most of its powers to its secretary, with the result that no further meetings were called until July 14, this year when the committee decided, subject to the approval of the S.M.C., that it should be dissolved and replaced by a committee of three appointed by the Council to hold such funds of the body until the occasion should arise for their application on the lines originally intended.

The S.M.C. approved of the proposal which also was favoured by the majority of subscribers and the committee was dissolved on August 6 when its funds £325, U.S.$8.850 and C$2,541.39, were transferred to the "Trustees of Fund subscribed for evacuating refugees in 1937", a body consisting of Messrs. A. V. T. Dean, J. R. Jones and Feng Chen-to, who agreed to serve at the request of the Council.

Funds Converted

In November, 1937, the report stated, the committee envisaged a possible depreciation in the value of the Chinese national dollar and converted most of its funds into Sterling or U.S. dollars. Portions of the foreign currency were later reconverted as the necessity arose for doing so. The action of the committee proved a wise one and the foreign currencies held by the trustees today would if reconverted produce more local currency than was originally subscribed. Messrs. Thomson & Co., chartered accountants, were honorary auditors from the beginning and had a joint control with the hon. secretary of the funds of the committee.

The original hon. secretary was Mr. N. H. Lacey who continued in office until his recent departure from Shanghai when he was replaced by Mr. S. S. Wong.

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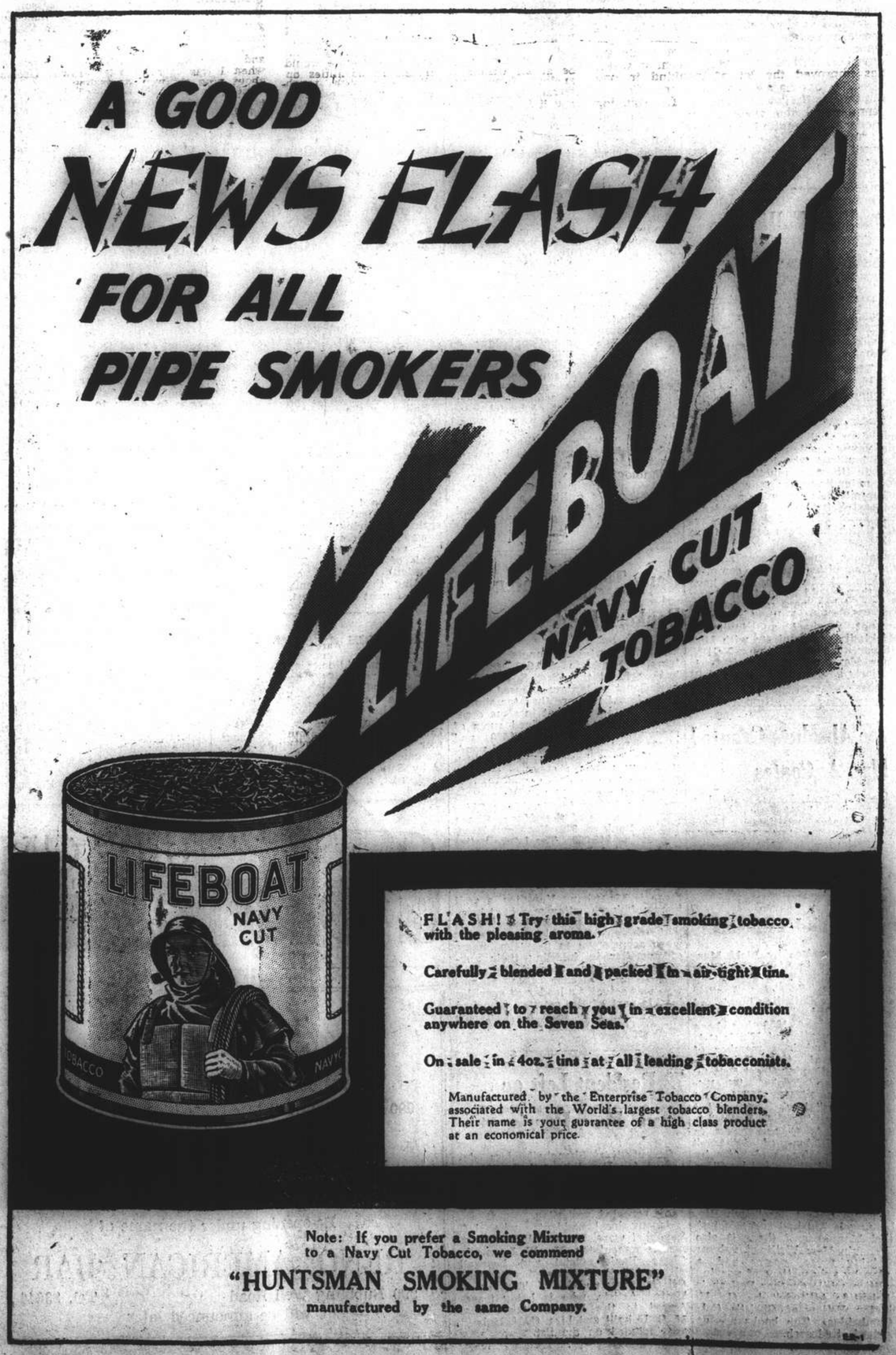
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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the new columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

SCIENCE AND SOCIETY

"What profit hath a man of all this labour which he taketh under the sun?" At the end of this month a conference of scientists from twenty-two countries will meet in London in order to find an answer to this question. The meeting was proposed by the British Association a year before the outbreak of this war, in an attempt to devise some means of closer contact between science and society, so that civilization would not be endangered by scientific discovery in the hands of unscrupulous international gangsters. The proposal apparently came too late. At all events the conference never assembled, and now that international gangsterdom has precipitated the world into one of the bloodiest struggles in its history, the savants will meet to discuss some means of so ordering the world that such a catastrophe cannot happen again. It is mankind's misfortune that nearly every discovery by scientists, with the possible exception of some in the medical sphere, is a two-edged weapon. Used, it can benefit the human race; abused, it can bring the race near to extinction. The labour of the world's greatest minds can be desecrated at the caprice of any madman, or clique of madmen such as the Nazis, by whom the profit which is derived from it is turned into loss—death, maiming, starvation, horrors untold.

The conference which is to assemble in London will consider the relationship of science to government; to human needs; the improvement of the world's backward areas: technological advance after the war; and the relief of the world in mind and education. It will be seen that the inquiry will be of tremendous scope—so vast, in fact, that the cynic might be pardoned were he to remark that the aim of the conference is the aim that mankind has set itself from the beginning of time—namely the better ordering of his world so that common justice reigns supreme: a task which has hitherto proved beyond human abilities. But it will be enough if those who are to meet in London clear the ground for more detailed inquiries into the many branches of their subject which will open up before them. It will be essential that the scientists, representing so many different nations and points of view, approach their problems with the same detachment with which they would approach a problem in the laboratory. No good can come of an inquiry conducted by men, no matter how wise, when their minds are bloodshot with the hatred which the Nazis have engendered. Their duty will at first be diagnosis, then to prescribe—or if that is impossible, to point the way to—a cure.

The first item on the agenda, the relation between science and government, is comprehensive, and the other items may be said to be facets of the same problem. For many years responsible ministers in civilized governments have realized the importance of specialist advice. Government today has become so complex that no cabinet would get anywhere without it. Every invention which has improved the lot of mankind in one direction has had its compensatory effect in imperilling his lot in another. The spinning jenny eased the work of the spinner and increased his output, but it held the danger of turning him into a machine hardly a whit wiser than that which he controlled. The aeroplane brought peoples closer together, but this has proved to be a not altogether unmixed blessing with the development of the bomber. And it may well be that historians will consider that the introduction of the internal combustion engine, excellent as that engine is, marked a change in methods of war as great as the introduction of gunpowder and the musket. Men of ill-will can turn a new fertilizer which increases the food supply of millions into deadly gases. The very backblast of an explosion is used to load the weapon for another explosion. Indeed, the Preacher's question may be asked again today: "What profit hath a man of all this labour?"

The civilized world does not need to be told in which direction its duty lies. Already much has been done to apply science to human needs—in medicine, clothing, heating, transportation, feeding, and a thousand and one others. Backward areas have been improved by irrigation, education, the elimination of disease, prevention of exploitation, the abolition of slavery. In the technological field it is possible that efforts have gone slightly astray. There has been too great a concentration on the perfection of the method and the machine, and too little on the man who is running them. Too often the benefit of a good, cheap, mass-produced article is emphasized at the expense of the cost in human initiative, in human enjoyment which should be the right of the labourer. To remedy this defect is the last item on the agenda—the relief of the world in mind and education. To the machine-minded efficiency is spelt in terms of quality and output, but this kind of efficiency is often achieved through a loss in the worker's efficiency outside the factory. It will be the duty of those who consider the relief of the world in mind and education to strike a balance between the human and the mechanical elements, which will give the advantage to the former. If this is not done, mankind will continue in the present vicious circle, and science will merit the condemnation of the wise man quoted above: "In much wisdom is much grief: and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow."

MORE UNTRUTHS

That President Roosevelt by his latest broadcast has struck dismay into the hearts of the Italians and Germans is evidenced by the prolonged attacks which are being made upon him. Stefani, the Italian news agency, has now entered the fray with the argument that if another President had been in the White House this war would never have occurred, or, if it did, would not have lasted as long as it has. The theory appears to be that had it not been for President Roosevelt Poland would not have been so uncompromising, and Britain following the collapse of France would have accepted Hitler's invitation to be reasonable. Without President Roosevelt, the news agency declares, Greece and Yugoslavia would not have entered the conflict. Without him Mr. Winston Churchill would not have dared to join up with Bolshevism. It has been alleged that the lie is a legitimate weapon of warfare, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that the enemy is making full use of it.

But, if Italian propagandists really think that they can persuade the world to believe that President Roosevelt is a sort of *evil deus ex machina*, they delude themselves. History will record the desperate efforts which President Roosevelt made right up to the very last moment to prevent the outbreak of war upon which Hitler was so patently bent. These endeavours of the enemy to pin the blame for this war upon everyone except themselves is in the light of the facts ludicrous. Even when bolstered up by forgeries and the pretended discovery of documents, the case which they seek to make out fails to hold water. Hitler's claim that the war was forced upon him is ridiculous, not only in view of what actually happened, but also because of his recorded speeches. The fact is that immediately upon his accession to power Hitler commenced the fabrication of the enormous German war machine designed only for one purpose and that to fight a war of revenge. Italy joined in because Mussolini hoped to share in the spoils.

The claim that, but for President Roosevelt, Great Britain would have accepted Hitler's plea to be reasonable is but another falsehood. Mr. Churchill made it quite plain before any assistance was forthcoming from the United States that, with or without it, the British Empire would continue the struggle. The British, he declared, were prepared to fight even if the British Isles were occupied, but before they would be captured the battle would be fought on the beaches, on the plains, in the hills, villages, towns and cities, street by street and house by house. That was the determination of the British at the time Hitler put forward his famous plea, at the time of the darkest hour in the history of Great Britain. That determination still persists, and the struggle will not be given up until Germany, and Italy have been reformed into nations which can be trusted not to break the European peace again. That the process will be very unpleasant for both countries may be taken for granted, but British patience is quite willing to persevere until it has been accomplished.

The allegation that it was through President Roosevelt's influence that Greece and Yugoslavia entered the war is another silly lie. Greece entered the war because Mussolini attacked it, thinking he was going to have an easy walkover. Yugoslavia fought in defence of its honour, and in an endeavour to preserve its territorial integrity against the aggression of Germany. The President could not, and did not influence either of these countries. And with regard to Great Britain joining up with Bolshevism, there was certainly no American influence behind that, but merely the recognition that whoever fights against Naziism and Fascism fights on the side of the democracies, and is consequently worthy of support and assistance. This type of Italian propaganda is obviously intended for home consumption, but it is fortunate that the world at large is informed of the rubbish with which the aggressors' lie factories seek to delude their own people. The output at present seems designed to stir up more war enthusiasm in Italy where the masses have loathed this war from the very commencement.

The Warning to Bulgaria

M. Molotov's warning to Bulgaria is held by well-informed quarters in Ankara to justify the belief that German-Bulgarian activities, which formed the subject matter of the communication, were directed against Russia rather than Turkey. It will be remembered that some weeks ago reports were current concerning the disposition of a number of Bulgarian and German divisions near the Bulgar-Turkish frontier. There is a distinct possibility that the Germans will seek to use Bulgarian bases and ports for carrying on a naval war in the Black Sea when sufficient craft, submarine and or surface vessels have been transported overland by rail and assembled in Bulgarian ports, for as long as the Russian fleet is able to dominate those waters the Germans will be obliged to endeavour to reach the Caucasus by land which would involve fighting over a very great distance indeed. If as it is believed the troop concentrations in Bulgaria are not sufficient to menace Turkey at the moment there is no reason why at some future date they should not be, and doubtless the Turkish Government is watching developments with a wary eye. The Turkish army is, however, well equipped and is stated to be in a position of being able to resist aggression. It is unlikely that, with the Russian campaign giving them very considerable difficulty, the Germans would be at all willing to engage in hostilities on another front, especially over such rough terrain as the greater part of Turkey presents, and it is possible that the view held at Ankara is at any rate for the moment correct. The Turks still base their foreign policy on the Anglo-Turkish Alliance, and realize that, if the Germans did seek to attack them, Great Britain by reason of recent developments in Asia Minor is in a better position to offer assistance than it was a few weeks ago, not only because of the strategical situation, but also because of the excellent manner in which the British forces in that part of the world have been reinforced.

The New World to Come

Mr. Lionel Curtis, in his latest publication "Decision" issued by the Oxford University Press, states the certainty that Hitler's claim that the world will be ruled by Nazi principles for a thousand years will never be realized. If Hitler destroyed the last free commonwealth, his world order would presently sink in the quicksands of fraud, cruelty and greed upon which he raised it, and the greater the house so founded, the surer and heavier its fall. "We can also be sure," he continues, "that in time to come a world society will be founded on truth and the infinite duty of each to all. Freedom will flourish again and grow as men are led by great tribulation brought on themselves to discern and obey what Milton has called those 'truths for want of which whole nations fare the worse.'" He then quotes with apparent approval a passage from the late Lord Lothian's Burge Memorial Lecture, which he gave in 1935 which ended as follows:—

'The virtues which make a good citizen of a parliamentary democracy are different from those which make a good citizen of a state which is fighting for justice as against might as the ruler of mankind. Brotherhood, tolerance, public spirit, a capacity for intelligent discussion are essential in the one, as self-sacrifice, discipline, dedication a capacity to lay down one's life for one's friends are essential in the other. The peace movement of the future will consist of those who combine both these sets of virtues. Its members will see all men and nations as one brotherhood, and recognize that the troubles of the world are due not to the malignity of their neighbours but to the anarchy which perverts the policies of all nations. And they will have to be prepared, not only to pool their national sovereignties in order that a true reign of law—the only ending of war, and the only true peace—may be established on earth, but, if necessary, to use force—even war itself—to vindicate justice and the triumph of right over wrong—the road of death—until the time is ripe for peace and unity to come by the road of organic federation—the road of liberty and life. When there are enough "elect" men and women of this kind in the world, and not before, there will arise that city, foreshadowed in Revelation, in which there is no more war because the Glory of the Lord is the light thereof, and the former things have passed away.'

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

Sept. 15.—We notice that the "Cottony scale" is spreading on its host plant—*Pittosporum tobira*. This is a terrible pest and steps should be taken to destroy it as soon as it appears; if it is allowed to multiply, it will quickly cover a line of shrubs and these will eventually die. The natural enemy of this pest is the Ladybird, but we do not have many of these "gardener's friends" here, so we have to depend on painting the affected stems with a little spirits of wine: this is the best remedy. Spraying the shrubs at intervals with a kerosene solution keeps the pest in check, but syringing with cold water only destroys some of them, those that fall to the ground will perish, but there will be plenty left on the shrubs. Blue flies are always seen in large numbers on shrubs attacked with "Cottony scale" but we do not think that they feed on the insects. Writing of blue flies reminds us of a large number we recently saw under a row of Laurels, they were feeding on seeds that had fallen to the ground during recent heavy rains. It certainly looked as if all the flies in the neighbourhood had come along for a feed. "Fairy rings" are generally associated with lawns, where they are caused by a fungi *(Marasmius oreades)*, the grass around the rings growing luxuriantly owing to the benefit it receives from the nitrogenous matter of the decaying fungi. There is another kind of "fairy ring" however, that is worrying carnation growers these days: this is a disease known as *Heterosporium echinulatum*, which often causes tremendous damage amongst carnation plants. The disease resembles "fairy rings," small black clusters of the fruit of the fungus appearing in irregular clusters on the leaves. Spraying with potassium sulphide will check the disease; but it is suggested that all affected leaves should be picked off and burnt: this remedy may appear drastic, but it is necessary if the disease is to be prevented from spreading. Too much water on the leaves encourages the disease to spread and as our carnations have been outside all the Summer, they have had plenty of encouragement to develop "fairy rings." When the plants are taken inside, however, it is possible to avoid watering the foliage too much and, by giving plenty of ventilation, we may still have a good supply of blooms during the Winter. Those beautifully-coloured caterpillars with long tufts of hair on their bodies are hanging on to tree leaves again; these chappies have a habit of falling on to people as they pass by and when they touch the skin, they sting and cause irritation.—W.J.K.

ICELAND IN THE NEWS

Situated under the northern polar circle, between Europe and America, Iceland is known as the "bad-weather corner," but its occupation by the United States may mean improved war weather for Britain. Iceland is a shade smaller than the northern island of New Zealand, with only 115,000 inhabitants. It is volcanic, and has mountains rising to 7,000 feet, with many glaciers, whose melting snow is the source of magnificent cataracts. There is a certain similarity with Australia, inasmuch as the island is settled mainly along the coast, writes M. M. Mendelsohn in the "Sydney Morning Herald."

In the interior, there are only single farms. The farm houses are covered with earth up to the roof as protection against the cold. You can reach these isolated homesteads only on horseback after several days' journey. Over the entire island are approximately 750,000 sheep. These are left to themselves, and find their food around the foot of the glaciers. They are herded in autumn, each owner recognizing his own animals by the earmarks. Some farmers also make quite a good income from the sale of hardy mountain ponies, which are reared without trouble.

The population of Iceland is descended from the Vikings, originally from Norway—people who preferred freedom rather than to be subdued. They were great seafaring men, and are said to have discovered America five centuries before Columbus.

It is noteworthy that the first Parliament of Iceland was constituted as early as 930 A.D. That was why in 1930, the King of Denmark, who is also King of Iceland, opened the festivities marking one thousand years of popular government. The people speak a distinct language, unchanged for the last ten centuries. A well-educated farmer can read and live over again old Germanic songs of heroes and the saga of gods like a modern newspaper article. There are many native poets, and their work is freely recited. Actually, however, the Icelanders are happiest when singing their beautiful folk songs.

The largest and most modern buildings significantly enough are schools. At harvest time, when the pupils join their parents in the fields, these school buildings serve as hotels for tourists.

Features of Iceland are the numerous hot springs, which shoot boiling water and steam 100 feet high, at regular intervals. Many of the schools are actually heated from these natural "hot-water services." I saw in one of them a swimming-pool, filled from a hot spring. By way of contrast, you can see in the next neighbourhood how some of the farmers have to be content with burning dried sheep's manure as a house-heating agent. Many free laundries open to the public are supplied from natural geysers, which also serve warm extensive glass-houses, where one may see treasured plants and flowers.

Most remarkable of all is the fact that agriculturists are now experimenting with a system of pipes containing geyser-water three feet under the earth, to warm the surface of the soil. In this way they hope to obtain increased yields of fruits and vegetables.

The Capital

Reykjavik, with 35,000 inhabitants, is the seat of the Government, and there is also a university there attended by a large number of students. Twenty years ago the urban population was only half what it is today. Indeed, life in Reykjavik has almost an American tempo. Even the traffic at times is congested. English and American cars are prominent, though the only motor-road ends after one hour's drive to the west. There are no railways on the island, and the ordinary means of transport before the car was the horse. It may be that the aeroplane will be used in the future.

The main article of export is the herring. It is not too much to say that the whole economic situation is influenced by the herring catch. For generations many families on the west coast have earned their livelihood from fishing. Giant shoals of herrings follow the warm gulf stream which winds around this sector of Iceland. The cleaning, packing, and canning of the herrings are concentrated at Siglufordur. During the short season (July and August) steamers bring in hundreds of girls, who earn by their hard work their marriage-trousseau. Their remuneration is based on the number of barrels they fill with cleaned and salted herrings. The rate for one barrel when I was there was ten crowns (Iceland)—about nine shillings Australian.

Icelandic women are very attractive. They are slim and extremely beautiful—blue-eyed, fair-haired. They dress in the modern style, and find lipstick and powder necessary requisites.

Football is the sport of the younger men. Every year a team used to go to Europe to play against different countries, which organized return visits. Will the Americans introduce baseball, I wonder?

WAR FUND BAROMETER

The Voluntary War Contribution Fund has been open for 488 days and there have been 9,151 contributors. The War Savings Association has been open for 444 days and there have been 1,636 contributors. The latest totals follow:—

Fund	*Amount* Ch. $	*Contributed* £ Sterling
Central British War Fund	210,084.90	69,931. 1. 8*
Vol. War Contribution Fund	165,613.29	209,268.14. 4§
War Savings Association	67,332.00	165,135. 2. 1‡

*—Including weekly transfers from CN$ into £.
§—Including daily transfers from CN$ into £.
‡—Including monthly transfers from CN$ into £

IN PARENTHESIS

Woman's Way

ONE—Don't you hate domineering men!
Two—Gosh, no! I've had my happiest moments domineering men.

* * *

Good Old Joe

JOE fixed up a blind date for me last night.
Your pal, Joe?
No, my former pal, Joe.

* * *

Tight Fit

HIGH-Pressure Clothing Salesman—This suit fits like the paper on the wall.
Gent—Maybe so, but I'm not plastered enough to let you hang it on me.

* * *

Seller Beware

EARLY Morning Customer (in department store)—Is this the remnants counter?
SALESLADY—No, this is the sheets and tablecloths counter. We had a bargain sale here yesterday.

* * *

Nothing Doing!

SHE—It all happened in a row I had with an artist.
He—Started over nothing, I presume.
She—Yes, over the nothing he wanted me to pose in.

* * *

Oddments

"How do you like my lipstick?"
"Next to my lips, baby."

Sometimes the reason marriage doesn't work, says Ethel, is because the wife has to.

"How would you like love in a cottage?"
"With the blinds drawn!"

The only path for a wide, hefty gal is the straight and narrow.

A girl's hosiery must be sheen to be appreciated.

First Student—Let's cut philosophy today.
Second Student—Can't. I need the sleep.

And when a landlord is losing money, giggles Gertie, he just naturally has that vacant look.

A fellow with a reputation as a rake never has trouble scraping up an acquaintance with a girl.

"Words can't describe my figure," boasted the gal. And the boy sneered, "Right! It's not a figure of speech."

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THIRD PARTY — Orient Insurance Co., Ltd.
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TANGEE NATURAL actually changes color, from orange in the stick to your own shade of blush-rose on your lips.
TANGEE THEATRICAL RED gives a more vivid, yet subtly flattering, warm color.
TANGEE RED-RED is one of the rarest, loveliest reds of them all—a vibrant, true red.
Only in Tangee will you find the special cream base that makes Tangee go on smoother, last longer—keep lips soft without being greasy. Thrill to Tangee's tempting smoothness—try all three!
For perfect make-up harmony use the corresponding shades of Tangee Rouge (Compact or Crème) and Tangee's famous Face Powder.
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THE SPORTS PAGE

Cardinals Trim Giants Twice To Sneak Up on Dodgers; Yankees Out to Break Record

New York, Sept. 14.

BILLY Southworth's Cardinals made a beautiful comeback today, dumping the Giants twice to cut down the National League lead of the Dodgers to a game and a half. St. Louis was supplied tough opposition but came through in the pinches. In the first game, though held to three hits, they managed to sneak over a 1 to 0 win and in the night cap, which went ten innings, St. Louis recorded a 6 to 5 victory.

Brooklyn trimmed the third place Cincinnati Reds 7 to 5 by rallying in the ninth inning.

Tomorrow the Dodgers meet Cincinnati again while the Cards have the day off. Brooklyn has 13 more games left on its schedule while the Cards must play 14.

The lone run of the first Cards-Giants game was of the unearned variety. Nick Witek, Giant second baseman, booted Herman Triplett's grounder and then Frank Crespi doubled. Martin Marion drew a walk to fill the sacks and Triplett scored on August Mancuso's long fly to the left field.

It was a hard game for Carl Hubbell to drop, since he allowed only three hits and kept them scattered The longest was a two bagger. Credited with the win was Lon Warneke of St. Louis, who yielded five safeties.

In the second game four errors led to the downfall of the Giants. St. Louis came from behind to knot the score in the ninth and then pushed over the deciding run in the tenth.

Broklyn nicked Bucky Walters for 15 hits which were converted into seven runs. Walt Higbe and Hugh Casey were on the hill for the Dodgers and allowed eight safeties.

The Dodgers took the lead in the second inning but Cincinnati forged ahead with a two run rally in the fifth. Brooklyn bassed up its foes in the sixth with a three run rally, only to have the Reds duplicate the feat in the eighth. But those determined easterners came back to knot the score in the last of the eighth and then break up the ball game in the last of the ninth.

Cubs Divide Bill

At Chicago the Cubs divided a twin bill with the Boston Braves dropping the first game 6 to 3 but coming back with an impressive 10 to 3 victory in the second. John Cooney led the batting attack for the Braves by connecting with three hits the Cubs scored all of their runs in the third inning.

In the second game a rookie, Schmitz, not only limited the Braves to five hits but also contributed three safeties himself. Phil Cavaretta helped out the Cubs with a homer.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia divided a double bill with the Pirates taking the opener 2 to 1 and the Phillies came back to even the count by taking the night cap 6 to 3. In the opener a rookie, Alf Anderson, won the game with a homer in the third. Al Butcher went the full route for the winners allowing, seven hits and hurling shutout ball every inning but the sixth.

The Pirates were leading 2 to 1 when the ninth frame rolled around but the Phillies went on a scoring spree to record their 40th victory of the season. Four of the five runs collected in the final frame resulted from a homer by Bob Bragan with the sacks loaded.

Yanks to Break Mark

Joe McCarthy's Yankees, with the American League pennant already tucked away, were today set on breaking 100 games won, a feat seldom performed in the majors.

They ran the stringup to 95 by dividing a double header with the Cleveland Indians. The Yanks took the opener 6-3 and dropped the night cap, an eight inning affair called by darkness, by a 5 to 2 count. They have ten more games to play. Charlie Ruffing was the hero of the opener connecting with a two bagger which brought in a pair of runs. He also limited the Indians to three hits. One of the blows was a circuit drive by Geoffrey Heats, the 21st of the season for the Indian garden tender. In the second game the Indians scored all of their runs in the eighth, chasing from the mound Marion Breuer, who blew up after pitching one hit ball for seven innings.

One of the two Yankee's runs resulted from Tom Henrich's homer, his 29th circuit drive of the year. Sid Hudson lifted the Washington Senators out of the cellar by blanking the Detroit Tigers 2 to 0 and hurling four hit ball. Both of the Washington runs were unearned.

Cronin Homers

In the second play the Senators nipped a Detroit rally by negotiating a beautiful triole play. Boston's Red Sox twice defeated the Chicago White Sox, winning the opener 9 to 2 and the second half of the bargain day bill 5 to 1. Jimmie Foxx started the scoring for Boston by knocking the ball out of the park with the bases loaded. Dominic DiMaggio turned in four hits for the game.

In the second game Manager Joe Cronin homered in the fourth to knot the score. The Red Sox added another run in the seventh and then pushed over three more for good measure in the ninth. The St. Louis Browns made it two straight over the slipping Philadelphia Athletics winning 7 to 2 and 5 to 1. The big inning for the Browns in the opener was the third when four runs crossed the plate during this inning two Athletic hurlers issued a half dozen walks.

In the second game the Browns ran up a four run lead in the first inning as a result of three singles, three walks a wild pitch and an error.

Box Scores

American League

	R	H	E
Chicago	2	13	1
Boston	9	14	1
(first game)			
Batteries: Lyons and Tresh: Newsome and Peacock.			
Chicago	1	10	0
Boston	5	9	0
(second game)			
Batteries: Lee and Turner: Wagner and Pytlak.			
St. Louis	7	6	0
Philadelphia	2	12	1
(first game)			
Batteries: Muncrief and Swift: Ferrick Harris and Hayes.			
St. Louis	5	9	0
Philadelphia	1	9	3
(second game)			
Batteries: Galehouse and Ferrell: Vaughan and Hayes.			
Cleveland	3	5	1
New York	6	9	0
(first game)			
Batteries: Feller Eisenstat and Desautels: Ruffing and Dickey.			
Cleveland	5	6	0
New York	2	7	0
(second game)			
Batteries: Krakauskas, Gromek and Hegan: Breuer, Branch and Rosar. (End of the eighth innings because of darkness).			
Detroit	0	4	2
Washington	2	6	0
(single game)			
Batteries: Bridges, Gorsica and Tebbetts: Hubson and Evans.			

National League

Brooklyn	7	15	0
Cincinnati	5	8	1
(single game)			
Batteries: Higbe, Casey and Franks, Walters and Lombardi			
Philadelphia	1	7	1
Pittsburgh	2	10	3
(first game)			
Batteries: Hoerst, Pearson and Livingston: Butcher and Lopez.			
Philadelphia	6	8	1
Pittsburgh	3	9	3
(second game)			
Batteries: Blanton, Lambert, Hughes and Livingston: Sewell, Sullivan and Smith.			
Boston	6	15	1
Chicago	3	10	0
(first game)			
Batteries: Johnson, Errickson and Berres: Errickson, Olsen, Raffensberger and McCullough.			
Boston	3	5	0
Chicago	10	16	1
(second game)			
Batteries: Hutchings, Johnson, Posedel and Masi: Schmitz and Scheffing.			
New Pork	0	5	1
St. Louis	1	3	0
(first game)			
Batteries: Hubbell and Danning: Warneke and Mansuso.			
New York	5	13	4
St. Louis	6	12	0
(second game)			
Batteries: Melton, Bowman and Hartnett: Gumbert, Lanier, Krist and W. Cooper.			

Both Leagues complete.—United Press.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	95	49	.660
Boston	77	66	.538
Chicago	73	72	.503
Cleveland	70	72	.493
Detroit	69	74	.483
St. Louis	63	77	.450
Philadelphia	62	81	.434
Washinton	61	79	.428

National League

Brooklyn	91	50	.645
St. Louis	89	51	.636
Cincinnati	76	63	.547
Pittsburgh	77	65	.542
New York	64	74	.464
Chicago	65	77	.458
Boston	58	82	.414
Philadelphia	40	98	.290

—United Press.

Japanese Continue Baseball Games In Hongkew Park

With Old Sol giving Sunday strollers the first real break in weeks, thousands of Japanese, who consider baseball the national sport of Nippon, second only to the traditional Sumo, flocked to Hongkew Park yesterday to watch crack local nines in action.

Ten thousand fans watched six teams in action yesterday in crucial matches of the Japanese Shanghai Baseball League's annual tournament. Victorious in yesterday's contests were teams representing the Tung Wen University, the Central China Railway Company, and the Shanghai Business Association.

In the first game, which started shortly after 10 o'clock, Tung Wen faced the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company nine. Behind the brilliant one-hit hurling of Tsuruta, the school boys swept through to a 7-1 victory. Five errors on the part of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company nine helped the boys from Ziccawei to sew up the game.

Railway Nine Wins

Central China Railways, one of the strongest Japanese teams in the Far East, ran true to form in defeating the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry team by a score of 7-4. Mitsubishi scored in only one inning, the fourth, when they piled up four runs.

The railwaymen came back strong in the fifth and sixth frames, however, to shove across three runs. Tsubaki went the full route for Mitsubishi, while Kondo hurled for Central China Railways.

South Manchuria Railway, also one of the strongest teams in the Far East, and often Central China representative to the Inter-City games held in Tokyo, lost a heartbreaker yesterday when after battling the Shanghai Business Association for 15 innings, lost 7-5.

Fifteen errors marked the performance of the two teams, five being credited to the winners, and South Manchuria Railway being charged with 10. Throughout the contest, the Shanghai Business Association nine fought an uphill battle. S.M.R. drew first blood scoring two runs in the first inning. By coming back in their half of the first with one counter and adding another in the third frame, the winners evened the count. S.M.R. forged ahead by one run in the fourth and added two more in the seventh. The Business Association came back with one each in the seventh, eighth and ninth to knot the count at five-all at the end of the regular nine innings.

Four scoreless innings were played, after which the Shanghai Business Association came through with the two markers to ice the game.

S.R.C. Soccer Practice

The Shanghai Recreation Club will hold their first soccer practice on Thursday at 6.30 p.m. on the S. R. C. ground. All the players are asked to attend.

Waseda Triumphs In Swim Meet Held at Tokyo

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

After a thrilling battle for the team championship in which the final outcome was doubtful till the last event was run off, Waseda University captured the title in the Tokyo University students swimfest, held in the Meiji Shrine swimming stadium, which was the biggest swimming meet scheduled for this year in Japan.

Though no world records were broken, several outstanding times were registered, among which was a mark of 4 minutes and 46.4 seconds for the 400-meter freestyle by Shigeru Miyamoto, Waseda, and one of 10 minutes, 6.4 seconds for the 800-meter freestyle by Tomikatsu Amano.

Full Results Announced

The results of the meet are as follow:

400-meter freestyle:—Shigeru Miyamoto, Waseda, 4 min. 46.4 sec. Matsuyama, Meiji, Amano, Nihon, Takeuchi, Meiji.

100-meter freestyle:—Shigeo Arai, St. Paul, 59.4 seconds, Makino, Nihon, Okura, Waseda, Hayashida, Nihon.

100-meter breaststroke: — Seiichiro Oura, St. Paul, 1 min. 15.4 sec., Furukawa, Waseda, Morita, Nihon, Hamuro, Nihon.

100-meter backstroke: — Yasuhiko Kojima, Keio, 1 min. 6.6 sec., Yoshida, Waseda, Taniguchi, Nihon, Nakano, Waseda.

800-meter freestyle: — Tomikatsu Amano, Nihon, 10 min. 6.4 sec., Takeuchi, Meiji, Matsuyama, Meiji, Homma, St. Paul.

50-meter freestyle:—Hyogo Makino, Nihon, 27.2 sec., Takao, Keio, Honda, St. Paul, Hasegawa, Waseda.

200-meter freestyle:—Shigeru Miyamoto, Waseda, 2 min. 14 sec., Arai, St. Paul, Ota, St. Paul, Tsuda, Nihon.

200-meter backstroke:—Yasuhiko Koiima, Keio, 31 sec., Yoshida, Waseda, Taniguchi, Nihon, Nakano, Waseda.

50-meter backstroke: Seiichiro Oura, St. Paul, 2 min. 46 sec., Furukawa, Waseda, Tsutsumi, St. Paul, Yoshimura, Nihon.

200-meter freestyle relay:—Seiichiro Oura, St. Paul—1 min. 48.8 sec. Arai, Honda, Ota, Sakomoto, Waesda, Nihon, Keio.

Final Score:—Waseda, 66 points, St. Paul, 64 points, Nihon, 61 points, Keio, 24 points, Meiji, 21 points, Tokyo Imperial, 3 points.—Domei.

Whoopee Wins "A" Class Yacht Race

There were four starters on Sunday in a race from Admiral Jellicoe down to Woosung and out round the break water to Paoshan Buoy which was taken to Starboard and back to the Jellicoe.

Absolutely perfect sailing conditions prevailed throughout the day and all yachts were away to a good start. It was a reach down to the island and a beat to the breakwater with Valerie the first yacht to get out into the Yangtse followed by Ingomar, Twin Star and Whoopee. It was a soldiers wind all the way to the buoy and back again and a run into the Whangoo again. The order of going round the Paoshan Buoy was Valerie, Twin Star, Ingomar and Whoopee. On the reach back Whoopee with her owner in charge just back from his holiday in Honolulu was going like a scalded cat and overhauled Ingomar who has not got her sea legs yet. She is carrying more ballast this year as her No. 2 laodah specially selected as a weight saving device is getting a big boy now.

Valerie and Twin Star finished a long way ahead of the other two but Ingomar put on a spurt in the Astrea Channel to again overtake Whoopee just before the finish.

Whoopee however wins the race on handicap and congratulations go to her owner who has evidently lost none of his skill during his absence.

Sailed by	Position
Whoopee, W. R. McBain	1
Valerie, Capt. Sabel	2
Twin Star, Dr. Parsons	3
Ingomar, J. Hart	4

Marine Softball Results

Three games between Marine teams were played last night as follows:

Headquarters Officers 6 Headquarters Enlisted 11; 1st Battn. Officers 2 1st Battn. Enlisted 8; 2nd Battn. Officers 11 2nd Battn Enlisted 10.

In the last game, which had one extra inning, Lieut. Mann won the match with a home run.

One Week of Championship Tennis Starts on Saturday

AN ambitious programme—entailing the completion of the entire S.L.T.A. championship schedule by Sunday, September 28—was released yesterday by Mr. Max Spiegler, Honorary Secretary of the Association. The programme calls for the most extensive two weeks of championship tennis yet seen this season, and, weather permitting, local followers of the game should be regaled with considerable entertainment before the end of the month.

With the exception of the men's senior singles championship, none of the tournaments has yet reached the semi-final stage, but this state of affairs should be remedied before long. The junior singles semi-finals are due to be completed by Friday, September 19, while the third round of the men's doubles due for conclusion on the same day.

This week-end will witness some of the most important tennis of the season with the staging of the two senior singles semi-finals on Saturday afternoon and the Roper Cup final on Sunday.

On Saturday, commencing at 3.00 p.m., J.V.T. Wang, hot favourite for the singles championship this year in the absence of the seven-year champion, L. D. Carson, will clash with "Poker" Tong, while immediately after this match (probably at about 4.30 or 5.00 p.m.) Harry Li will meet Kho Sin-oei.

Wang Firm Favourite

Although Tong revealed some surprisingly good form in taking the measure of so steady a veteran as T. C. Chang two weeks ago, he is not likely to extend Wang beyond four sets. The favourite, though somewhat below his best form at present, is still too powerful for the majority of local players in a singles match, and unless Tong can draw out the encounter beyond the straight set limit, he will have little opportunity of coming even near to victory.

Wang, however, is feeling the pinch of time, and Tong would be well advised to play an extended game.

The other semi-final is almost impossible to predict—with the exception that a five-set tussle of major proportions is indicated. Kho Sin-oei has shown good form this season in trouncing Humberto Collaco on two occasions and he is no doubt a polished player of great promise, but Li's ability has never been more outstanding than in the last few weeks and he stands an excellent chance of defeating his more favoured opponent.

Sunday's match between China and Japan in the Roper Cup final should be another five-set affair, with the former—represented by the city's leading doubles combination of Harry Li and V. T. Wang—slightly favoured over K. Okada and Y. Kiyosu. A record attendance is expected for the encounter as the Japanese are a most formidable pair and well capable of creating an upset. Their victories to date indicate that the Chinese players will meet the sternest opposition of the season in this match.

Junior Clash

The junior singles final will also take place on Sunday, with Edward Tsai and B. Fong expected to meet for the title. Tsai, one of Shanghai's most promising young Chinese players and a protegee of Gordon Lum, is fancied to win the championship without much difficulty. He is an excellent strokist with a good future ahead of him.

On Wednesday, September 24, the upper bracket of the men's doubles semi-final will take place, and here Li and Wang are expected to clash with A. M. Rozario and V.A.S.C. Souza. The Chinese couple should undoubtedly enter the final round with ease, having already trounced the stronger Portuguese combination of Rozario and Humberto Collaco last Sunday in straight sets.

On Thursday, the lower bracket semi-final will be held, the opponents likely being Okada and Kiyosu and "Poker" Tong and Kho Sin-oei, although the latter will meet stiff opposition in the third round in the person of Tony Liang and Edward Tsai, who may well create an upset. The Japanese should enter the final where they will renew their Roper Cup rivalry with Li and Wang.

Saturday, September 27, will see the climax of the season—the final of the men's senior singles—while on the following day the ladies' singles and the men's doubles finals will also be held.

Following is the complete schedule for the rest of the season:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19

Closing date for Junior Singles semi-finals and third round Men's Doubles.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20

Men's Senior Singles Semi-Finals

3.00 p.m.—J. V. T. Wang v. "Poker" Tong; followed immediately by (about 4.30-5.00 p.m.)—Kho Sin-oei v. H. K. F. Li.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21

3.00 p.m.—Final Men's Junior Singles; followed immediately by (about 4.30-5.00 p.m.)—Final Roper Cup (China v. Japan).

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST ..

Men's Doubles Semi-Final

5.00 p.m.—Upper bracket.

Closing date for semi-finals of Ladies Singles.

THURSDAY, AUGUST ..

Men's Doubles Semi-Final

5.00 p.m.—Lower bracket.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27

4.00 p.m.—Final Men's Senior Singles.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28

3.00 p.m.—Final Men's Doubles; followed immediately by (about 4.30-5.00 p.m. Final Ladies' Singles.

(All matches at Association Court, Avenue Joffre.

Poliakoff Scores First Point Against Glass

After two consecutive defeats in the first games, Poliakoff scored his first point against the Viennese master, Glass, in the third encounter of their match played at the International Chess Club on Wednesday night.

After a rather dull opening which was indifferently handled by both opponents, Glass started a vehement but ill-prepared attack which was easily refuted by Poliakoff who in the meantime had prepared the ground for a counter-thrust on the Queen's wing.

Glass apparently underrated the possibilities of this attack, for, contrary to his usual careful strategy, he neglected obvious moves to meet Poliakoff's threats. Poliakoff on his part continued to play with energy and precision, broke through his adversary's unprotected flank, and by winning a piece forced Glass to resign on the 33rd move, establishing the score of Glass 2—Poliakoff 1. The fourth game is scheduled for Wednesday at 8 p.m. at the International Club.

Lord L. Mountbatten Watches U.S. Polo

Meadowbrooks, Sept. 15.

The Long Island National Polo matches were watched by Lord Louis Mountbatten, who saw the Pelicans beat the Texans 9-7 in the semi-final, and thus qualify to meet the Aknusti, winners of the title last year.

One semi-final was played when Gulfstream beat Westbury 7-4, the Westchester Cup players Michael Phipps and Stewart Iglehart respectively leading the Gulfstream and Westbury teams.—Reuter.

Interesting Racing Seen at Edinburgh, Nottingham Meetings

London, Sept. 14.

Although there was no outstanding event, two race meetings yesterday at Nottingham and Edinburgh had interesting points, with Gloaming making its first appearance in a race since winning the Lincolnshire at the beginning of the season, while The Pale, champion sprinter of the North, was set to conceded weight up to four stone, less one pound.

At Nottingham, Gloaming failed dismally, finishing thirteenth in a field of sixteen. The Pale found its task too severe and was unplaced in the Edinburgh race.

Gloaming's outing was in the Trial Handicap over a mile course, which Major Cohen's Eurasian won with Harry Wragg in the saddle. This was the beginning of a hat trick sequence for Wragg, whose mount carried eight stone nine pounds. Only one other horse carried more weight.

Wragg then took the Nottingham handicap on Mrs. Russell's Hamac, and the Cromwell Handicap on Lady Ralli's Westfell, both these being top-weights with nine stone and eight stone eleven pounds respectively.

Ephraim Smith rode three winners at Edinburgh, but not in succession, although he finished second and third in the races after his first win, later taking the last two events on the programme.

A feature of the Edinburgh meeting, apart from The Pale's performance, was the win by Sir Charles Hyde's Congo in the opening event. The horse threw his jockey at the gate, and ran on to complete the course. He then returned to the start and covered the course a second time to win the race.—Reuter.

American Three-Year Old Champion Beaten

Rhode Island, Sept. 15.

Marrelic, owned by Mr. Samuel Riddle, beat Whirlaway, America's champion three-year old, by four and a half lengths in the Five Thousand Sterling Narragansett Race, watched by over 50,000 people.

Two other runners, Equifox, owned by Mr. Howard Wells, and Halte, were third and fourth respectively. Whirlaway was a hot favourite, but was unable to hold Marrelic, who covered the mile and 330 yards in one minute, fifty-seven and one-fifth seconds.—Reuter.

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Anglo-U.S. Naval Strategy Discussed by U.S. Admiral

New York, Sept. 15.

TWO ominous situations soon may confront the United States and Britain.

One is in the Orient, where Japan has occupied Indo-China and threatens to move into Thailand. Here British and American possessions, and the vital raw materials of southeastern Asia, are endangered.

The second is the possible turning over to Germany by the Vichy regime of Dakar and Casablanca, West African bases dominating many of the Atlantic trade routes and menacing South America. This would be a grave threat to the vital supplies of food and munitions for Britain, without which Britain cannot long exist.

Washington so far has resisted demands that we join in the battle of the Atlantic with our navy—a less pressing consideration at the moment now that the sinking of British ships by Nazi U-boats has declined to a figure not too ominous. The German attack on Russia, Royal Air Force attacks on North—western Germany and relentless R.A.F. rounding of occupied French ports all have contributed to making the Atlantic safer for British shipping.

But this condition may not endure long, in fact is certain to change. Although locked in a gigantic death struggle with Russia, Adolf Hitler has not lost sight of the seas and their great importance to his plans. He still hopes to achieve his purpose of blockading Britain.

Effect of British Patrols

Increased patrols by British aircraft and destroyers of the waters immediately west of Ireland and Britain—where a few months back most sinkings of British ships occurred—has forced German U-boats to operate farther and farther from British receiving ports. Germany's smaller submarines now require bases nearer the trade routes from the Americas, and from the Orient via the Cape of Good Hope. Bases at Dakar, Casablanca, the Azores, the Canaries and the Cape Verde Islands would fill this need and Germany is in a position to exert sufficient pressure on France, Spain and Portugal to obtain these bases if left alone.

Germany then would have a wall of bases 1,500 miles long extending directly across the trade routes to Britain. To seize these bases after German occupancy would be a task of the first magnitude for the British navy, requiring withdrawal of many warships and troops from protecting the British Isles and holding the Mediterranean.

What is the alternative?

Division of the Oceans

The United States occupied Iceland and Greenland—both generally conceded to be within the Western Hemisphere—to keep open the northern routes to Britain. But America cannot, under present law, send our new army outside of the Western Hemisphere. This bars the United States from occupying Dakar, Casablanca and the islands mentioned, even if Washington wished to take this risk of war.

It might then be an excellent strategic plan for Britain and this country to divide the two great oceans between them, with Britain taking over the Atlantic and the United States the Pacific. Britain then would seize without delay the Atlantic bases mentioned, and take over also the garrisoning of Iceland and Greenland, relieving the American navy of responsibilities in the Atlantic.

The entire United States fleet would take over the Pacific, including Britain's great base at Singapore and making it a home station of equal importance with Pearl Harbour, Hawaii. This would require no American troops (except in the Philippines, which is legal), only the U.S. Navy, upon which there is no restriction. Britain already has strong forces of troops in Singapore, Burma, Malaya and India and reinforcements could easily be obtained from Australia if needed.

Anglo-American Control

Moving the United States fleet could be accomplished without involving this nation in war—unless Japan should decide the move itself was an act of war, which is highly unlikely.

With the British and American navies thus disposed, and with both adequately supported by air power strategically based, Britain and America would control both the Atlantic and the Pacific, keeping the sea lanes open to their own ships and closed to the Axis powers. As long as this is done, any plans for world domination held in Berlin and Tokyo are doomed to failure regardless of German successes on the European continent or Japanese successes on the Asiatic mainland.—United Press.

A party of British troops after the re-establishment

Many Influential Norwegians Are Sentenced

Stockholm, Sept. 14.

The Swedish press reported from Oslo today that a court-martial in that city sentenced twelve influential Norwegians to sentences ranging from 12 years hard labour to hard labour for life.

There were two death sentences but these were later commuted to hard labour for life.

Sentenced to death were Joseph Larsson, Chairman of the Steel and Iron Workers Union, and Harry Westlee, member of the Labour Union's Committee, both of whom were former members of the Communist Youth Association.

Their sentences were commuted to hard labour for life, while three other Norwegians will serve the same sentence.

Among the group tried and found guilty today was Frederick Ramm, a well-known Norwegian journalist who was the only member of his profession to take part in one of Amundsen's Arctic expeditions.

Journalists Included

Several members of the staff of the "Morgenbladet" were sentenced to fifteen years hard labour, while a number of correspondents of the papers "Aftenposten" and "Dagbladet" were arrested.

The sentences meted out in Oslo today are considered a serious warning to other Norwegian journalists.

Concerning workers who belong to trade unions, the occupation authorities in Norway will shortly release a decree prohibiting them from refusing to pay their dues, withdrawing from the trade unions, or resigning from the positions they hold in the administration of their unions.

This decree will affect labour unions, employers' unions, and craftsmen's syndicates.—Havas Telemondial.

Molotov Warns Bulgaria

Ankara, Sept. 15.

President Roosevelt's broadcast, which is regarded as a further step towards war, has been overshadowed here by M. Molotov's warning to Bulgaria, which is held here to justify the belief that Bulgaria's activities are directed against Russia rather than Turkey.

The Turks feel that talk about Bulgarian threats against Turkey is mainly due to the fact that many British and American correspondents, who were formerly in the Balkans, associate the visit of Dr. Clodius, Germany's chief economic negotiator, with force.

Though this may be true in the case of certain countries, the Turks are at pains to point out that Turkey is well armed and able to resist aggression. Consequently they contend that it is impossible to compare the activities of Dr. Clodius in Turkey with the pressure brought to bear on Rumania and others.

Turks believe that the German activities in Bulgaria are not large enough to constitute a threat to Turkey.

Clodius Bars Politics

In his talks with the Turks, Dr. Clodius seems to have realized that the Anglo-Turkish alliance is the basis of Turkish foreign policy, and has therefore refrained from raising political questions. He is pressing for the repair of damaged bridges on the Istanbul-Svelingrad line, and also offering to sell goods acquired from Greece, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Thus, by selling Greek tobacco, olive oil, etc., to Turkey—which are urgently needed by the United States—Dr. Clodius hopes to obtain foreign currency as a result of the United States and other countries purchasing these goods. Such action on his part is regarded in some quarters as a tacit admission that Germany is unable to make speedy deliveries.—Reuter.

Hitler Derided by Moscow Radio

London, Sept. 15.

The Moscow radio yesterday was heard to broadcast a message addressed to Chancellor Adolf Hitler, deriding his attempts to reach Moscow.

"One hundred and thirty years ago, September 14, 1812, Napoleon entered Moscow," said the radio. "He had no tanks and no motorized divisions but yet managed to get there.

"Two months ago you, Hitler, said that the German army would enter Moscow in a few days," the radio said. "Well, you two-penny, half-penny Napoleon, how do you like it? Have you seen the Kremlin yet?

"Napoleon at least saw the Kreml'n but you, you megiomaniac, will never see it for your army will freeze to death somewhere between Moscow and Smolensk.—United Press.

More Appropriations For Aid to Britain

Washington, Sept. 15.

When Congress reassembles today after its vacation, President Roosevelt is likely to make a request for new appropriations, probably totalling $5,000,000,000, for aid to Britain and other states fighting Hitler.

It is thought that this would follow the President's accounting to Congress of the expenditure of $7,000,000,000 under the Lease and Lend Fund. President Roosevelt's first Lease and Lend report was presented in June, when he said that about $2,750,000,000 had been allocated.

The first business of the House of Representatives today will be the $3,584,000,000 Tax Bill.

Meanwhile, the United States Senate will be preoccupied with the enquiry of its interstate commerce sub-committee into allegations that the film industry is spreading propaganda to involve the United States in the war.

Mr. Wendell Willkie, representing film producers, has demanded that the committee view films which Senator Nye and Senator Clark have complained to contain war propaganda.

Charlie Chaplin has been subpoenaed to testify on October 6 regarding his picture "The Great Dictator."—Reuter.

Axis Officials Ordered to Leave Teheran

BY REUTERS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Teheran, Sept. 15

Accredited members of the Germa Italian, Hungarian and Rumani Legations in Teheran have be ordered to leave on Tuesday.

Informing the British Legation this, the Iran Government adds th a further batch of Germans are to surrendered to the British and Russi authorities today.

The Iran Radio on Saturday nig broadcast instructions to Germa throughout Iran to report to the poli immediately. Arrangements are b ing made to remove some 800 Ge mans who are camped in the Leg tion compound and concentrate them in barracks.

Meanwhile, a deputation of Ministers, with perhaps some members of Parliament, are expected shortly to visit the Shah at his summer residence in the mountains, some miles north of Teheran, to discuss domestic reforms—a subject hitherto strictly forbidden.

It is believed that this question was discussed at Saturday's secret session of Parliament, and a further discussion is expected at today's public session.

Demand for Changes in Iran

Ever since the British and Soviet advance was completed, Iranian public opinion has been growing into a strong demand for radical changes in the government of the country and the economic system which has roughly trebled the cost of living in the last four years.

Another question engaging public attention, and expected to be raised in Parliament today, is the crown jewels, which, it was recently alleged, have been sent out of Teheran. It is highly significant that such a delicate question can be raised publicly. It was rumoured today that the jewels had now returned to Teheran.

Replying to a question regarding the whereabouts of the jewels, the Acting Finance Minister said those jewels which formed part of the cover for the note issue had remained at the Treasury throughout the crisis. The remainder, which were normally kept in Gulistan Palace, is Teheran, were removed to a bank while workmen were repairing the adjoining building, but had now returned.

At Saturday's meeting of Parliament, a deputation of 12 members were appointed to approach the Shah regarding reforms. It is understood that the main demand at present is that deputies should have a more powerful voice in the government.—Reuter.

Russian 'Human Bombs' Blow Up Nazi Ships

Stockholm, Sept. 15.

The "Aftonbladet" yesterday reported that 12 Russian "living bombs"—old planes carrying dynamite—were claimed by the Soviet radio to have blown up 12 German ships off Kronstadt.

The "Aftonbladet" reported the Soviet radio said "the Red Army sacrificed 12 old planes and several kilos of dynamite and 12 pilots, but the Germans lost thousands of men, 12 ships and a large amount of war material."—United Press.

Axis Forces Show More Activity in Western Desert

Sept. 15.

The first results of Axis reinforcement of their forces in Libya are indicated in a Cairo communique, which mentions that enemy patrols are moving over an area somewhat wider than usual.

Though authoritative circles are reticent, this is believed to mean that the enemy, profiting from the lessons learnt last year, is keeping further from the coast, where he is exposed to naval shelling, and is probing and prowling on a wide front south of Sollum.

This patrol activity resembles sea warfare—certain strong points may be compared to naval bases, and in the wide stretches in between patrols circulate fairly freely.

Difficult Country for Tanks

The desert is by no means easy country. Alternating patches of soft sand and broken ground cause considerable heavy wear to armoured vehicles. It is reported that the Germans are making much use of tank carriers—huge lorries each carrying two tanks, followed by caterpillar vehicles carrying water and petrol. This reduces the wear on tank tracks and reduces the risk of breakdowns.

It is noteworthy that enemy activity in the Tobruk area has been intensified, doubtless in response to the success British patrols have been having. The general rule has been that whereas British patrols almost everywhere cause some enemy dead and wounded, enemy patrols have been conspicuous by their absence, the enemy attempting revenge by terroristic Stuka raids and heavy bombardments by big guns, both of which cause amazing few casualties.—Reuter.

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...an Asked Not to ...ore Basic Policy ...U.S. Talks

Tokyo, Sept. 15

...e rightist "Kokumin Shimbun" ...y editorially appealed to the ...ernment not to ignore two ...ial principles, namely, the pur... of the China hostilities and the ... Order in East Asia, in the ...otiations with the United States.

...s long as the Government is ...ful to those principles, no mat... what moves the Government may ..., we will leave everything to it," ...paper said.

...e editorial warned that some ...isfaction and anxiety were ...ed by the Government's silence ...the subject, and asked whether ...a move was possible without ...ing the two premises which ...form the basis of the Govern...'s policies.

...ur authorities have been treat... Britain and the United States as ...y countries opposed to Japan's ...uit of the China campaign and ...construction of a New Order in ...Asia," the paper observed, add... that this had been the basis of the people's anxiety.

The journal emphasized that this anxiety arose from patriotism, adding "to ignore that patriotic reaction may invite serious consequences."

"As long as the Government adheres to the spirit of the Imperial rescript at the time of the birth of the Tripartite Pact, and the will to continue the China Affair, we will leave everything to the authorities," the "Yomiuri" concluded.—Domei.

Makita Appointed New Commander in Shanghai

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

Rear-Admiral Kakusaburo Makita has been named Commander of the Japanese Blue-Jackets in Shanghai succeeding Rear-Admiral Moriji Takeda, the Navy Ministry announced today. Rear-Admiral Takeda has been transferred to a "certain important post."

Rear-Admiral Makita was formerly Assistant Naval Attache at the Japanese Embassy in Washington, Captain of the Warship Kirishima, and Chief of the Naval Communications School.—Domei.

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Telephone 22913

Chungking, Sept. 14

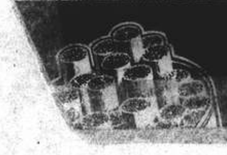
...ving to the forthcoming arriva... of an American military mission ...eralissimo Chiang Kai Shek to... created a special General Staff, ...ded by General Shang Chen, the ...n task of which will be to remain ...onstant contact with the American ...sion and to collaborate with it ...ing its stay here.

...he General Staff is composed of ...umber of Chinese officers, who ...e returned from abroad.

...may be recalled that General ...ng Chen was recently sent on a ...ial mission to Singapore and ...goon, where he conferred with ...ish military leaders and Burmese ...orities.

...was rumoured that he had been ...usted with discussing the prob... of a joint Sino-British-Burmese ...nce in the event Japan should un... an attack against Thailand.—...Telemondial.

PARK HOTEL SKY TERRACE
14th FLOOR
TO-DAY
5-7 p.m.
TEA DANCE
with
JANI BALLAN — Versatile Magician
LARGO TRIO — Acrobatic Team
DINNER DANCE NIGHTLY
For Table Reservations Telephone 91010



Smokers who desire the best ask for
STATE EXPRESS 555
STATE EXPRESS 555 cigarettes have always been the best at any price. Their consistent high standard of quality is still maintained and they are the natural choice for those who gladly pay that little extra to obtain the best cigarette in the world.
The Best Cigarette in the World
-3507

CENT... SAVINGS SOCIETY

...sin Road, Shanghai, Telephone 17249

THE 66th ...G OF PREMIUM SAVINGS BONDS drawn on ...ember 15, 1941

...ilding, No. 2 Tientsin Road, Shanghai, under the supervision of the ...accountant and auditor, and the representatives of bondholders.

The Drawin... Supervisor... ...ment 2nd Special Reimbursement $28,709 — Total Amount of Reimbursements $472,257

Number of Bonds in F... 157,419

Reimbursements			Drawn by Bond Nos.	Total
1	First Special	of $	...	$ 50,000
1	Second Special	of $	...	$ 28,709
78	First	of $	4388 4591 8586 8984 10918 14225 15218 18440 19273 24266 ... 49752 53874 58148 60625 67563 67810 68317 69212 71115 73750 ... 75915 76494 77167 77998 78126 79331 82639 86743 88202 88638 ... 95433 96290 99947 100431 106724 108375 109384 110197 113147 113520 115121 118049 ... 941 126623 128367 128422 130340 132766 133162 135811 135987 136319 136742 138114 144690 145895 148409 148432 150848 151795 155957	$156,000
78	Second	of $ 300	190 1203 6891 7659 8721 9029 10066 10611 14613 16232 17158 17465 21650 25573 25589 26995 29576 30062 30067 30152 32109 35296 37837 41247 48563 49975 53001 54906 54945 63174 65782 67860 68952 75789 77701 79534 81976 84054 87463 88590 93914 94834 96127 98840 99287 99042 103813 104374 104783 105047 105952 108788 109323 110255 112824 113578 118844 122726 123286 123401 124512 129491 130815 133433 134134 134380 134414 137910 138313 141411 142366 142982 150461 151043 154165 154965 155118 156436	$ 23,400
78	Third	of $ 200	2931 4102 4971 10648 17852 18078 19244 19964 23051 24730 25826 28700 28823 30709 31134 32001 34250 35620 36586 37002 37439 49870 50961 55340 58042 64576 65763 67103 68758 69860 70546 70996 71284 71639 72128 73002 73208 74462 78064 80024 83395 84024 84784 87480 94507 96312 97533 98427 103714 104400 104430 107094 107535 113202 115129 118425 120905 123772 123813 125134 127413 129376 129730 131032 132232 133708 134190 136749 137263 138156 142331 143014 144441 146764 148005 149625 150767 151405	$ 15,600
78	Fourth	of $ 100	2080 3366 4133 7572 11042 15160 16916 18488 29743 31460 37341 38126 40411 45100 47110 47640 48316 50966 51930 52342 52344 56773 60004 60899 62970 63179 67479 68054 72715 73723 74052 75289 79583 81265 84852 84993 86092 86099 86449 90089 90407 90831 91453 95553 98611 101471 107269 109471 110014 111511 112644 114191 115536 117558 122585 122643 125062 125336 126312 126323 126371 128631 129105 129297 130393 132172 133045 133676 140302 141870 144191 144831 145336 145900 146814 148579 149095 152344	$ 7,800
1	Supplementary	of $ 1,419	90073 ...	$ 1,419
1	„	of $ 212	120536 ...	$ 212
1	„	of $ 142	94065 ...	$ 142
1	„	of $ 71	3143 ...	$ 71
15,742	Terminal	of $ 12	Terminating with No. "9" ...	$188,904
16,060	Reimbursements Totalling		...	$472,257

Liquidation Bonds (Converted from the Drawing Certificates of National Industrial ...nk of China) Share Number Drawn: SHARE 2

N. B.—The Society is not responsible for any possible errors due to misp...nts in the drawing lists published in various newspapers. For official drawing list, please ...pply to our offices.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 3/16d.	$ 76.04
U.S. $100 @ 5 5/8	$1,882.35
Guilders 97/8	$100
Rupees 17½	100
Pesos 10 5/8	100
Hongkong $21	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3¼	$ 73.84
U.S.$100 @ 5 7/16	$1,859.08
London—demand. $1=	3¼d.
4 months' sight credits	3 3/16d.
4 months' sight docts	3 7/16d.
6 months' sight credits	3 5/16d.
6 months' sight docts	3 1/16d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $5 7/16
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $5 7/16
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $5½

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03½ U.S. $1=59.48d.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders Selling 97/8

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling basis @ 6d per H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling Rate @ 99¼ per H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) buying @ 205 per H.H.$100

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

Cash		SELLING Sept.		BUYING
£	T.T.	3 5/8	4 m/s. l.c.	3¼
U.S.$	T.T.	5 5/8	4 m/s. l.c.	5 3/8
Rs.	T.T.	17½	15 d/s.	18

SILVER QUOTATIONS

Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas 62.15.6 —
Bombay offtake 100 bars.

U.S.$/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Sept. 13 4.03½
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close 4.02 *
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close 4.02 *
*—Nominal.

Singapore Weekly Rubber Report

Singapore, Aug. 28.

The domestic release for the fourth quarter has been fixed at 117½ per cent. Arrangements are being made to make valid during the fourth quarter any third quarter export credits not made use of during the third quarter. The period of validity of third quarter coupons will not be extended beyond September 30.

Export rights are now practically of no value, there being buyers at ¼ cent and sellers at ⅜ cent. This should be a means of forcing all producers of Rubber to produce, and not earn an easy livelihood by selling their Rights.

The local market remains very quiet.

Latest quotations to hand are as follows:—

Spot 38 5/8 cents up ⅛ cent.
London 13 3/8 unchanged.
New York 223/8 U.S.A. cents unchanged.

At the auctions held yesterday, there was a fair demand for all grades. Of 872 tons catalogued, 797 tons were offered and 638 tons sold.

The following is the course of values:—

	In Singapore per lb.
Ribbed Smoked Sheet:—	
Standard Quality	38⅛—38⅝
Good Average Quality	37⅛—38⅜
Fair Average Quality	36⅛—37⅜
Off-Quality	35 —36
Sheet Cuttings	34½
Crepe:—	
Fine Quality Pale	No Sales
Standard and slightly inferior	38⅛—39¼
Off-Colour Later	35½—36¾
Light Brown and Brown (Clean)	35 —35⅞
Milling Grades:—	
Cupwashings and skimmings	34 —34⅛
Tree Scrap	28 —31⅛
Brown and Dark Crepe	29 —24⅞
Bark Crepe (Earth Rubber)	28
Virgin Lump	97 —31⅛

New York Weekly Market Report

The net result of President Roosevelt's broadcast finds the Dow-Jones Industrials Average showing the smallest weekly net change in forty months, with powerful interests still refusing to put money to work, feeling that they cannot get fair play in Washington, states "The Trader" in "Barron's Weekly."

The "do nothing" policy is based on the belief that the rich will suffer disproportionate sacrifices in the War effort, while business men see farm and labour interests pampered.

Investment trusts sold, on balance, throughout the summer and the English were unable to buy, hence a sluggish market.

Some day earnings power and dividends will overcome the defeatism of capital, but temporarily the market awaits proper leadership and activity.

Rubber moved up on the less tension in the Far East; the strength of nickels was partly a rebound from acute depression, besides partly mirroring an appraisal of the progress of the War; and J. I. Case advanced on brilliant earnings.

A poll of consultants picks United States Steel, common, as the prime speculative feature. Yet, Pittsburgh and New York do not seem to be enthusiastic, and the issue for months has not been a traditional leader as in the past.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

Sept. 15.	Sales Prices 10 a.m.	p.m. Closing
Acoje Mining	.485	.47
Amalgamated Mineral	.08 B	.0825
Atok	.59	.57 B
Artamok	.048	.0475
Baguio Gold	.195	.21
Batong Buhay	.0062 B	.0076
Bid Wedge	.63 B	.66
Coco Grove	.0725 B	.0675 B
Consolidated Mines	.0082	.0082
Demonstration	.036 B	.040
East Mindanao	.09 B	.095 B
I. X. L.	.25 B	.26
Ipo Gold	.013 B	.013 A
Ilogon	.305 B	.31
Masbate Cons.	.1025	.10 B
North Camarines	.03 B	.025 B
Paracale Gumaus	.25 B	.27 B
San Mauricio	.22	.225
Surigao Cons.	.24 B	.245
Suyoc	.1475 B	.155
United Paracale	.25	.265 B
Mindanao Motherlode	.75	.75
Manila Hal-Alai	9.50 B	10.50 A
Benguet Consolidated	4.00 B	—

(over the counter)
Turnover 1,553,600 Pesos.
Shares Index 61.40.
B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

July Rubber Output

	lb.
Kelantan Rubber Estate	37,603

Stock Market Booms on Peace Talks

Although the political outlook has not shown any change one way or another over the week-end, this fact in itself served to strengthen confidence of local operators in the bright future of the Far East in general and Shanghai in particular.

The market opened on the firm side, and quotations had a good rise until the end of the morning session when the bullish trend became more pronounced, and many leading counters were heavily traded. The reason for the market's behaviour could be seen in a United Press report which featured diplomatic talks in Washington. It was maintained that the United States and Japan had entered a tacit standstill arrangement assuring, at least for the time being, continued peace in the Pacific. Although the whole story could be termed an expatiation on the theme that no news is good news, the report was after the liking of the stock exchange, and turnover figures of various issues approached the 100,000 mark which they passed in the afternoon session.

Market Leaders

The outstanding performers of the day were Wheelocks, Explorations, Shanghai Loans, Ewo Cotton, and Worsted. Rubber shares were likewise actively traded, with Java rubbers changing hands in heavy volumes. There was also an upward movement in Cheng rubber shares, the reason for which was seen in unconfirmed rumours of an impending merger with the Rubber Trust.

Shortly before the close of the afternoon trading, a reaction set in, and longs started taking profit. Prices, consequently, eased off somewhat but, on the whole, the market held very well and closed with a steady undertone.

Concerning today's trading, opinions are as usually divided between the longs and the shorts, and while one group thinks that the upward swing of the market has not yet reached its highest point, there are others who hold that the advance has been too suddenly to lead to the establishment of new price levels.

Exchange Situation

The exchange situation in Shanghai has remained unchanged on the whole, and it is understood that local foreign banks had a meeting yesterday to discuss various moot points. Among those were the establishment of uniform export bill rates, old foreign exchange contracts, changeover, and various other topics which call for a speedy clarification. For the time being it is premature to venture any guess as to the final outcome of all these discussions. Within a month or so, exporters and importers will see more clearly in these matters. It is understood, however, that the allocations of foreign exchange by the authorities of the Stabilization Fund will only be made within certain limits which might be well below local anticipations.—W.H.W.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The market opened the week with a day of very heavy trading, a record number of more than one and a half million shares being done. Prices at the opening were at levels higher than those of the closing of last week and continued to advance in spite of heavy selling. Confidence in news of a good nature approaching led the market to maintain a cheerful tone, even later in the day when prices eased. The whole list came in for its share of attention, there being a good undertone at the close and some stocks registering some recovery.

Official Averages

High	Low		Yesterday's Averages	Change
468.70	105.32	General	349.92	+ 7.30
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	364.99	+15.57

Total 1,547,605 shares. 1,020 bonds.

Morning Session

Java Consolidated				1000	5.50
China Finance		1000	1.64	3000	1.66
S. W. W. "A"	£20			70*	1,150.00
Yangtsze Finance				1000	24.75
	8500 24.50	4500	24.25	4500	24.75
	1500 *25.00	3500	25.00	1500	25.25
	1000 *25.25	500	25.50		
S'hai Loan		8500	25.50	1000	25.50
	500 *25.25	500	*25.50	1500	26.00
	1500 25.75	2000	*26.00	3000	26.00
	500 *26.25	2000	26.25	1000	26.50
	1000 26.75	3000	27.00		
I. I. Trust		1000	36.50	4000	*36.50
	500 *37.00	500	37.00	1000	37.25
	5000 *37.25				
Central Prop		300	22.75	800	23.00
China Realty		500	*13.90	2000	14.00
	500 *14.00	500	14.10	500	14.40
	2500 14.50	1000	*14.00	1000	14.60
	500 14.20				
S'hai Land		500	22.25	6500	22.00
	3000 *22.25	500	21.75	8000	22.00
	1000 *22.25	7500	22.25	1000	*22.50
Dockyards		700	35.00	1600	34.75
	5400 34.50	1800	*34.50	1000	*34.75
	400 34.25	2100	34.50	1200	34.75
	200 *34.50	5800	34.75	100	*34.75
	3300 35.00	200	*35.00	5400	35.25
	300 35.50	900	*35.50	600	35.75
	300 36.00	100	*36.00	2300	36.25
	500 *36.50	300	36.25	500	36.50
Asia Navigation		2500	16.10	17000	16.00
	21000 15.90	3500	*15.90	1500	*16.00
	12000 15.80	13500	16.00	500	*16.00
	1000 16.10	1500	16.20	1500	16.30
	5000 16.50	3500	16.40	1000	*16.50
	4000 16.50	14000	16.60	1000	16.50
Ewo Brewery		3500	8.80	500	*8.80
	2000 *8.75	13000	8.75	1000	8.70
	500 *8.75	8500	8.80	2500	8.85
	3500 *8.90	2000	8.90	1000	9.00
Metro. Land				3000	15.00
Wheelock		200	112.00	1800	111.50
	1800 111.00	2000	*111.00	3800	110.50
	200*110.50	200	110.00	100	110.50
	800 111.00	1100	111.50	1400	112.00
	100 112.50	700	113.00	400	113.50
	400 114.00	700	114.50	500	*114.50
	200*115.00	700	114.50		
Ewo Mills (Ord)		9400	47.75	5900	47.50
	1000 *47.75	900	*47.50	900	47.75
	1400 47.50	2800	*47.25	500	47.00
	100 *47.00	7100	47.25	2000	*47.25
	3300 47.50	200	*47.50	9800	47.75
	2900 *48.00	8400	48.00	100	48.25
	200 *48.25	700	48.00	1100	48.25
	700 48.50	3800	48.75	3100	49.00
	100 *48.75	600	49.00	1700	49.25
	500 *49.00	600	49.00	200	48.75
	200 48.50				
China Cotton		500	16.80	500	16.70
	5500 16.60	1000	*16.50	500	*16.80
	12500 16.50	11500	16.60	1000	*16.50
	1000 *16.60	5000	*16.50	3500	16.60
	1500 16.70	11500	16.80	500	*16.80
	9000 16.90	8500	17.00	6000	*17.00
	2500 17.10	4000	17.40	5000	17.30
	2000 17.40	500	17.30	500	17.40
	500 *17.50				
Textile		5000	10.50	1000	*10.60
	1500 10.70	3000	10.60	12500	10.50
	500 10.40	2000	*10.40	500	10.50
	1000 10.40	2000	*10.40	4500	10.50
	6500 10.60	500	*10.50	1000	10.70
	4000 10.80	2000	10.90	1000	11.00
	2000 11.20	1000	11.10		
Worsted		2000	*8.20	4500	8.20
	500 *8.15	2500	8.15	2000	*8.10
	7500 8.10	6500	8.15	1500	*8.15
	6500 8.25	5500	8.20	1000	*8.25
	6500 8.30	1000	*8.30	6000	8.35
	1500 8.40	1000	*8.40	1000	8.40
	1000 8.35	500	*8.35	2500	8.40
Tram '(Bearer)	£1			100	*46.00
	200 46.00	100	47.00		
C. G. Omnibus		600	19.80	100	*19.60
	100 19.70	400	19.80	700	20.00
	100 *20.00	1800	20.25	100	20.00
	400 20.50	400	20.75		
Telephone		100	36.00	100	36.50
	1100 37.00				
S'hai Gas		500	17.80	400	18.00
	300 18.50				
Paper		3000	6.85	3000	6.90
	11000 6.75	500	6.70	1500	*6.80
	5000 6.75	4000	6.80	1000	*6.90
	5000 6.85	500	*6.90	1000	7.00
	5500 6.95	4500	7.00		
Lumber		200	*74.50	500	75.00
	3000 75.50	200	*75.00	1900	76.00
	1200 76.50	900	*77.00	500	77.00
	100 76.50				
Metal		3100	39.25	1200	*39.25
	300 39.00	500	*39.00	1700	39.75
	400 *38.50	100	*38.75	3800	39.00
	1000 *39.25	2700	39.25	200	39.50
	200 *39.50	100	39.25	2000	39.50
	1200 39.75	4300	40.00	800	*40.00
	600 40.25	1000	*40.25	3300	40.50
Kaiping		700	49.25	2000	*49.50
	700 49.75	200	49.25	200	*49.50
Exploration		17500	33.00	7000	*32.75
	2000 *32.75	1000	*32.50	1500	32.50
	3500 32.75	500	*33.00	6500	33.00
	1500 *33.25	7500	33.25	2900	*33.75
	12500 33.50	2000	*33.75	1600	*33.50
	7500 33.75	1500	34.00	500	*34.00
	5500 34.25	6500	34.50	800	34.25
	500 *34.50	2500	34.75		
Anglo Dutch		1100	21.00	1300	*23.00
	100 22.50	1600	22.75	1800	*22.75
	4800 *22.50	500	*22.75	1400	23.00
	1900 23.25	800	*23.25	200	23.50
	700 23.75	200	*24.00	500	24.00
	200 23.75				
Anglo Java		3100	42.75	500	42.50
	1600 42.25	500	42.00	1700	41.75
	200 *41.50	300	41.50	500	41.75
	2400 42.00	100	*42.00	400	42.25
	500 42.50	2500	*42.00	200	42.25
	500 42.00	500	*42.75	1600	42.50
	3500 42.75	200	*42.75	1300	43.00
	100 *43.00	500	*43.25	800	43.50
Batu Anam		3000	2.42½	1000	2.45
	3000 2.47½	20000	2.50		
Bute		1000	12.90	500	13.20
Chemor		7000	3.45	5000	3.55
Cheng		1000	1.50	1000	1.50
	6000 1.52	4000	*1.52	1000	1.54
	1000 1.58	1000	1.66	5000	1.70
	2000 1.72	8000	1.74		
Consolidated				1000	*14.40
Java Consolidated				2000	5.20
1000 5.30					
Krcewoek		2000	3.05	1000	*3.05
1000 3.10		1000	*3.07½	1000	3.07½
13000 3.10		4000	*3.20	2000	3.20
Kota				2000	8.00
Langkat		1000	28.25	300	28.00
	5800 27.75	200	27.50	500	*27.50
	2400 27.75	3000	28.00	500	*28.00
	500 28.25	100	*28.00	400	28.25
	600 28.50	300	28.75	700	29.00
	100 29.25	1100	29.00		
Padang		2000	3.70	2000	*3.80
1000 3.80					
Permata		3000	2.60	1000	*2.60
Repah		3000	2.10	7000	2.15
Rubber Trust		3500	18.30	1000	18.30
500 *18.40		2000	18.30	1200	18.40
500 18.60					
Kelantan		13000	1.32	1000	1.30
	2000 *1.32	3000	1.34	2000	1.36
	8000 1.38	18000	1.40		
Semambu		2000	2.17½	1000	2.50
Pahang		1000	7.70	1000	7.80
Sungala				1000	12.00
Sungei Duri		200	74.50	200	73.50
Tanah Merah		8000	5.30	4000	5.30
Tebong		5000	2.20	1000	*2.22½
5000 2.25		1000	2.22½	3000	2.25
5000 2.30		3000	*2.30	5000	*2.32½
1000 3.32½		6000	2.30		
Ziangbe		500	26.00	100	26.25
600 26.50		400	27.00	100	27.50
Power 5½% Debs.				45000	*99.75
S. M. C. 6% Tael Debs.				10000	*101.00
Telephone 6% Debs.				40000	*102.00
Telephone 6% Tael Debs				10000	*102.00

ODD LOTS

China Cotton		450	16.70	230	16.60
350	16.50	230	16.80	100	16.80
30	17.20				
S'hai Land		220	21.75	200	22.25
Asia Navigation		200	16.10	200	16.00
300	15.80				
China Realty		350	13.90	300	*13.90
50	14.00				
Wheelock		50	111.50	50	110.50
Exploration		100	34.50	200	33.50
Paper				300	6.85
Ewo Brewery		200	8.75	150	8.85
Textile				100	10.30
China Finance				200	1.62
Worsted		100	8.10	200	8.25
Dockyards				10	34.50
Bute				150	12.80

Afternoon Session

S. W. W. "A"	£20			20	1,150.00
China Finance		1000	1.68	5000	1.68
2000	1.66				
Yangtsze Finance				10000	*25.25
2500	25.75	2500	*25.50	1000	25.50
3000	25.25	2000	25.00	500	25.75
600	*24.75	1000	25.00		
S'hai Loan		3000	27.25	500	27.50
500	27.00	500	28.50		
I. I. Trust		3000	*37.50	8000	37.50
500	37.00	1000	37.25		
Central Prop.		200	23.50	500	23.75
400	23.50				
China Realty		500	14.50	2000	14.40
S'hai Land		3000	22.50	1000	*22.25
	500 22.75	5000	*22.50	3000	22.50
	10500 22.25	3000	*22.75	3000	22.00
Dockyards		900	36.50	200	36.75
	1800 *36.50	1000	37.00	1500	37.25
	900 37.50	5000	37.25	200	37.50
	2200 36.75	2800	36.50	100	36.75
	200 *36.50	2200	36.25	500	*36.00
	2000 36.00	900	35.75	200	36.00
	100 36.25				
Asia Navigation		2000	16.60	500	16.70
	3500 16.90	9000	17.00	1000	16.80
	5000 16.60	500	16.50	3500	16.80
	500 16.70	1000	16.80	4500	16.60
	1500 16.70	5000	16.80	1000	*16.50
	8000 16.50	6300	16.60		
Ewo Brewery		6300	*9.00	3500	9.05
	3500 *9.05	4500	9.10	2600	*9.10
	6000 9.00	5000	8.95		
Metro. Land				4500	15.00
Wheelock		500	115.00	100	*115.00
	1400 115.00	1800	116.00	200	117.00
	900 116.50	1200	115.50	600	115.00
	1300 114.50	1000	*114.00	500	114.00
	1100 113.50	500	113.00	200	*113.00
	1400 113.50	200	*114.00		
Ewo Mills (Ord)		6200	49.00	500	*49.00
	1600 49.25	3700	49.50	100	49.75
	600 *49.75	200	*49.50	400	49.25
	100 *49.25	4900	49.00	1900	48.75
	1300 49.00	1000	*48.75	3300	48.75
	100 *49.00	3300	48.50	400	*48.50
	2600 48.75	1900	48.50	100	48.75
China Cotton		500	*17.50	1000	17.50
	9000 17.90	3500	17.60	4500	17.50
	1000 *17.50	4000	17.40	1500	17.30
	2000 17.10	2000	17.20	1500	17.20
	2000 17.10	2000	*17.10		
Textile		500	*11.30	6500	11.10
	7500 11.00	1000	11.20	500	11.30
	1000 *11.20	1000	11.30	1000	11.00
	1000 10.50	1000	10.60	500	*10.70
Worsted		1000	8.05	3000	8.30
	7000 *8.50	1000	8.45	5000	8.40
	2500 8.35	500	*8.30	2500	8.30
	2000 8.35				
Tram (Bearer)	£1			200	47.00
C. G. Omnibus		100	20.75	300	*20.75
	200 21.00	300	*20.75	400	20.50
	500 20.25	300	20.00		
Telephone		300	*37.25	500	37.25
	500 37.50	500	37.25	300	*37.25
	100 37.00				
S'hai Gas		100	*18.70	100	
	100 18.50	100	18.20		
Paper		2000	7.00	500	
	11000 7.10	1000	*7.15	4500	*
	4000 7.05	3500	7.00	1000	6.
	3500 6.90				
Lumber		300	*77.00	1500	77.50
	1400 77.00	700	76.50	1200	76.00
Metal		3000	40.75	1500	41.00
	600 *41.00	1300	40.50	200	40.75
	700 40.25	900	39.50	1400	*40.00
	100 39.75	900	40.00	500	*40.25
	1300 39.75	200	*39.75	1300	39.50
	1000 39.00	200	39.50	400	*39.25
	300 39.25	300	39.50		
Exploration		7500	35.00	1000	*34.75
	8500 *35.25	500	35.25	3500	35.00
	1000 35.25	1000	*34.75	3000	34.75
	2000 34.50	1000	*34.75	1000	*34.00
	1500 34.25	4000	34.00	1000	*34.25
	1000 *34.75	500	34.50	2000	34.25
	2500 34.75	6900	34.75	500	*33.75
	4000 34.00	500	*34.00		
Anglo Dutch		600	24.00	300	24.25
	100 24.75	100	24.00	100	24.50
	200 *24.50	200	24.25	300	24.00
	1700 23.75	700	*24.00	300	24.00
	300 23.75	600	23.50	1200	*23.50
	600 23.75				
Anglo Java		700	43.50	800	43.75
	100 44.00	400	*44.00	1300	43.50
	700 43.25	300	43.00	1200	42.75
	300 *43.00				
Batu Anam		4000	*2.55	2000	2.55
	1000 2.52½	1000	2.55	1000	2.50
Chemor		2000	3.60	1000	3.55
Cheng		3000	1.76	3000	*1.76
	2000 1.74	2000	1.70	2000	*1.70
Dominion		500	17.00	500	16.60
Java Consolidated				2000	5.40
Kroewoek		1000	3.30	10000	3.25
Kota				1000	8.10
Langkat		1100	29.25	200	29.50
	300	700	*29.00	400	29.75
	200	500	29.75	200	29.50
	100	400	29.00	1000	29.25
	400	1000	28.75	1100	28.50
Padang				1000	3.80
Renah		1000	2.20	2000	2.15
Rubber Trust		2000	18.60	500	18.70
	5*	1000	*18.60	500	18.60
	18.50				
Kelantan		4000	1.42	1000	*1.44
	1.46	1000	1.48	1000	1.44
	1.42	4000	1.40	3000	1.38
	1.38				
Sungala				3000	3.15
Semambu				2000	2.80
Pahang				1000	7.70
Tanah		2000	2.22½	5000	2.25
	4000 2.30	1000	2.27½	1000	2.30
	3000 2.25	2000	2.30		

Nazis Order Standstill Of Black Sea Shipping

Ankara, Sept. 14.

Germany has ordered the standstill of all commercial shipping in the Black Sea ports of Rumania, and Bulgaria, it was unofficially reported today.

It was believed that this indicated that large-scale Axis Black Sea operations was imminent. Operations in the Black Sea it was said, would be aimed at Russian troops in the Crimean Peninsula, as the Nazis were impatient at the progress of the Rumanian land drive.—Domei.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's, D.H. p.b. Cash $
Tungchow cotton .. per picul
Shanghai cotton .... per picul

Raw silk, Steamfil. 20/22 78

Flour, local .. per bag (49lb
Flour, imported ..
*—Normal

...ese Vessel

Vichy, Sept. 15.

Paris newspapers yesterday reported that a British warship fired on a French freighter off Barcelona. However the vessel was able to continue to Oran under protection of the French destroyer Fougeaux.—United Press.

Ziangbe		100	27.75	200	*27.75
400	*27.50	1200	27.50	100	*27.25
400	27.25	600	27.00		
Power (Pref)				20	142.50
Power 5½% Debs.				5000	99.75
Telephone 6% Debs.				1000	102.00

ODD LOTS

Asia Navigation		300	16.70	50	16.40
Ewo Brewery				150	8.90
Kota				100	7.90
China Finance				300	1.66
Yangtsze Finance		200	25.25	200	24.75
S'hai Loan				200	27.50
Worsted		5	8.40	225	*8.30
Anglo Java				54	*45.00
China Realty				246	14.30
Exploration		200	34.50	100	33.50
China Cotton		60	17.70	125	17.50
129	17.30	30	17.20	20	17.30
50	17.00				

*—Direct Business.

Active Local Stocks

	Friday Closing	Yester-day's Closing	Change in Per Cent
I.I.T.	36.50	37.25	+2.1
Shanghai Loans	25.25	26.50	+5.0
Yangtsze Finance	24.75	25.00	+1.0
China Realty	13.70	14.40	+5.1
Shanghai Land	22.00	22.00	0
Dockyards	34.75	36.25	+4.3
Wheelock	110.50	114.00	+3.2
Ewo Beer	8.80	8.95	+1.7
Ewo Cotton	47.25	48.75	+3.2
Worsted	8.20	8.35	+1.8
New China Cotton	17.00	17.10	+0.6
Paper	6.80	6.90	+1.5
Lumber	76.00	78.00	+2.7
Metal Industries	39.25	39.50	+0.6
Exploration	32.50	34.00	+4.6
Anglo Dutch	23.00	23.75	+3.3
Anglo Java	42.25	43.00	+1.8
Kroewoek	3.10	3.25	+4.8
Langkat	28.00	28.50	+1.8

Nazi Air ...nounced

...London, Sept. 15.
...s losses in Western ...in the Middle East ...lis planes and 45 ...ording to an official

...rmans lost over ...e planes whilst the ... none. Thirty-three ...nbers did not return ...s on Germany, oc-...rritories and enemy

...erman fighters were ... four by R.A.F. ...n the big Berlin raid, ...he British lost six ... Another enemy plane ...ounted for in night ...s.

...Middle East six Ger-...craft were lost on each ...hough many German ...were damaged on the —Reuter.

...ese Paper ...Closeness of Nazi Clash

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

... metropolitan morning ...today refrained from com-... on the international situation ...e exception of the "Yomiuri ...n," which touched on the ...z closeness of the Nazi-...an frontal clash as a result of ...ent sinkings and United States ...ory actions.

"Yomiuri" declared that both ...y and Italy made it clear that ...ponsibility for any "untoward ...ts in the Atlantic" will be ... on President Roosevelt's ...rs, while "arms will be met ...ns," thus making a collision ...ble and unavoidable.

...mendous Effect of Policy

...paper said that the study of ...ussions now occurring make it ... what a tremendous effect the ... States' enunciation of policies ...oting on sight and unlimited ... are having on Germany and

...inting out that Mr. Cordell Hull ... declared that United States de-...ce waters were fixed by the area ...German operations, the "Yomiuri" ... the Axis were to respect this ...declaration, it would mean dropping ...the blockade of Britain." The fact ...that Axis patience also has its limits ...can be seen from the sinking of the ...United States steamer Montana on the ...same day as Mr. Hull's declaration.

Declaring that armed patrol actually means armed convoy, "while neutrality has been rendered meaningless by the adoption of the principles of shooting on sight and unlimited patrol," the "Yomiuri" concluded that United States Congress is in danger of losing its actual power to declare war through President Roosevelt's manipulation of his powers as Commander-in-Chief of United States armed forces.—Domei.

...Service Between ...tain and U.S.A.

New York, Sept. 15.

...an-American Airways announce ...inauguration on Sept. 25 of the ...trans-Atlantic air express service ...ween the United States and ...ope.

...an-American Airways say that ...yments to Europe will not be ...epted unless accompanied by ...certs" from British Consular ...ials certifying that they contain ... war

FROM DAY TO DAY

"HAVE you Heard?", George Ashton's weekly feature over station XMHD every Tuesday night at 8.30 p.m. will be presented again this evening. The programme is sub-titled "America Calling."

AN army of locusts swept over the Nanwei area, in southern Pootung, in mid-August and ravaged two-thirds of the rice and cotton crops, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

DETECTIVES from Central station are investigating the larceny of seventeen silver pencils, stolen a few days ago from Boyes, Bassett, Ltd. Eight pencils, valued at about $48 each, have already been recovered from various pawnshops in the French Concession.

BRIDGES over the Soochow Creek were closed for about twenty minutes yesterday afternoon as a precautionary measure taken by the police authorities. This step was taken as a high Japanese official was travelling in Hongkew at the time. The bridges were closed at about 3 p.m.

THE greater portion of the newly constructed dykes along the Whangpoo River has been completed after less than four months of strenuous work, says a Loyang message to "Shun Pao." The Chinese Government has disbursed $500,000 towards the expenditure.

A LARGE tract of land, totalling about 1,529 acres, along the Yangtang River in Chekiang Province is cultivated by the Chungking Provincial Government. Concrete dykes for this purpose are planned and will be formulated in the near future, reports "Tairiku Shimpo" reporter.

THE Rotary meeting this week will be on Thursday instead of Friday at the Metropole Hotel. The speaker, Rotarian Swen Sian, Shensi, will speak on "North China's Northwest," a subject which is sure to be of interest to many of us.

MEMBERS of the B.W.A. and Dramatic section are reminded that the Garden Party on September 18, will be held weather permitting. Invitations were sent to all sections a few weeks ago but some may have gone astray. Booking can be made with the secretary before noon tomorrow.

IN the series—"Things Chinese"—a notable Shanghai musician arranges the programme broadcast from XGDN tonight at 9.30 p.m. when the Philharmony Concert at 9.30 p.m. will provide listeners with the opportunity of hearing the piano concertos in No. 5 in B Flat and the Eroica Symphony in E Flat by Beethoven.

THE situation on the labour front in Shanghai was calm yesterday when over 2,000 workers struck for higher wages. This number included employees of foreign-owned shops and the assistants of the Bata Shoe Company. The Yangtzepoo Weaving Factory, Yangtzepoo Road, will resume operations after the strike having been settled on Saturday.

TOMORROW at 5.10 p.m. in the University of Shanghai, Main Building, room 20 Museum Road, Miss Ma will give a lecture-recital, consisting of preciation. Lecture-recital collaborating soloist, soprano; Maestro [illegible] piano. Theme; abbreviation the music creation from to the modern, not only vocal music. The lecture open to guests.

THE British University in China will hold the first dance of the season with the auspices of the Social Group, in the main hall of the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, Route Pichon, tomorrow. Commencing with tea and a buffet supper followed at 6 p.m., with a lecture "Foot-binding in China and its effect of the foot," by Dr. Wang, M.D.

THERE are more than 1,000 organizations in Shanghai according to the latest estimate of the "Shun Pao." They are as follows: 400 guilds, 260 other commercial and industrial organizations, 120 educational bodies, charitable and philanthropic organizations, 60 charitable or public institutes. Other public bodies, the various provincial associations, religious bodies, and other groups of social nature concludes the report.

THE health report of the Municipality for the week ending September 13, shows that the number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement was—Foreigners 15 and Chinese 1034. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 2, bacillary dysentery 2 and cerebrospinal fever, typhoid fever one each. Chinese, tuberculosis 60; typhoid fever 58; dysentery 36; beri-beri 12; cholera 8; choleraic diarrhoea 8; malaria 5; influenza 3; paratyphoid fever 2 and diphtheria, measles one each.

A THEATRICAL corps to cheer up transport and road workers on the Yunnan-Burma highway is now being organized by Col. J. L. Huang, Secretary-General to the Soldiers Moral Endeavour Association, and will shortly be sent from Chungking to Kunming, according to the "Chen Yien Pao." More than 20 members of the department of amusement of the Soldiers Moral Endeavour Association, will comprise the theatrical corps. They will travel in trucks along the Yunnan-Burma highway, and give public showing of motion pictures, Chinese drama and songs for the benefit of the transport and highway workers.

OWING to the cool and rainy weather during this summer in Shanghai, consumption of ice between June and August shows a decrease by approximately one third as compared with previous years. According to the "National Herald," Shanghai used to use more than 30,000 tons of ice during the period but this year only about 20,000 tons of ice were consumed. This has not occurred during the past 20 years, it is said. The daily consumption this year amounted to 420 tons or approximately 25,000 tons in sixty days. Ice manufacturing plants (five Chinese, five Japanese and seven others foreign-owned) in this city have made smaller profits but at the same time it is good news at a time when the reduction of consumption of electricity has been urged, the report concludes.

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Tram Conductor Held for Death Of Passenger

An important traffic case in which a Settlement trackless tram conductor named Wang Wan-hsiang was alleged to have tried to "squeeze" twenty cents from a protesting passenger whom he was alleged to have pushed out of the vehicle, causing his death, was referred to Judge Shih in the First Special District Court yesterday. Accused denied that he had pushed the passenger and hearing was postponed to September 22 pending an inquest over the body of Mr. Hsiang Tung-chuan, 42, former employee of the Salt Revenue Administration. Accused was remanded in custody.

The incident occurred on Saturday in Yates Road near Weihaiwei Road where the late Mr. Hsiang wanted to alight from the trolley car. As accused had not given him a ticket for which he paid twenty cents, it was said, the passenger asked him for one. There was a heated dispute, following which accused was alleged to have pushed Mr. Hsiang causing him to fall to the ground. Mr. Hsiang died several hours later in the Red Cross Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain. The police wanted to make more investigations and in view of this they asked the court to postpone the hearing and the request was granted. The request that accused be detained was also granted.

A seventeen-year old middle school student named Chiang Ching appeared in court testifying against the accused conductor who was alleged to have deliberately pushed the victim out of the car after the dispute. Witness said that as one of the passengers in the car he saw the victim paying his fare for which he obtained no ticket. When the dispute took place, accused even said that he had not received any money from his victim, he said.

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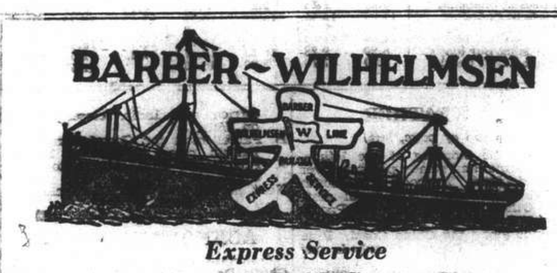
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A ship sailing last week in September
A Ship sailing last week in October.
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SHIPPING NEWS

Operated by the East Asiatic Company, the **Pluto**, flying the Portuguese flag will sail for Port Courbet today. She brought a full cargo of coal for discharge on Friday.

* * *

The **Bernardin de Saint Pierre**, M.M. Line, sailed from Shanghai today after a one week's stay in port. She is bound for Haiphong direct and is carrying many local residents and a considerable quantity of cargo.

* * *

The **Nagasaki Maru**, T.K.K. Line, was planned to sail from Shanghai yesterday. Carrying a considerable amount of cargo, she is also loaded with a considerable amount of Japan and Korea-bound mail from Shanghai.

* * *

Another Japanese vessel, the **Tientsin Maru**, D.K.K. Line, was also arranged to leave port yesterday on her return trip to Tsingtao and Deiren. The steamer arrived in port from Dairen and Trsingtao Sunday morning.

* * *

The **Khdia**, fast French freighter, will leave Shanghai direct to Yokohama tomorrow morning. Owned and operated by the M.M. Line, she arrived here last Friday from Haiphong with a considerable cargo of coal.

* * *

The **Kobe Maru**, T.K.K. Line, is due to arrive here from Kobe via Nagasaki at about 3 o'clock this afternoon. She is bringing a large number of passengers and a consignment of cargo. She will return to Nagasaki and Kobe tomorrow.

* * *

The big French steamer, **Lacaste De Lisle** of the M.M. Line is due to arrive in Shanghai sometime on Thursday from Saigon. She will tie up at lower buoys 11 and 12. In addition to 37 passengers she is bringing more than 14,000 bags of rice.

* * *

Arriving from Zinsen, Korea, by way of Tsingtao, the **Heian Maru**, T.Y.K. Line, will enter port sometime this morning with a large consignment of cargo and a number of passengers. She will dock at the D.K.K.'s Wayside Wharf, Shanghai side. Local agents at the N.Y.K. Line.

Vessels Sailing

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JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS. INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N. V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone. 16247.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignee
Ramona	Hongay	Tung Cheng
Hsinyuan	Hankong	Tung Hai
Sanko M.	Tsingtao	T.K.K.
Pres. Monroe	U.S.A.	A.P.L.

Yesterday's Departures

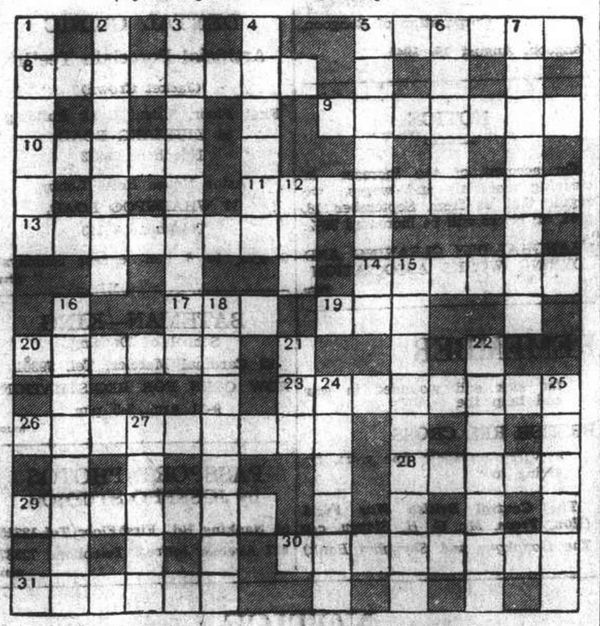
Name	Flag	Despatcher
Fouling M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nagasaki M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
B. de St. Pierre	Fr.	M.M.
Tientsin M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Naruto M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Beryl	Fr.	Gbt.	6-7 B. U.S.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Valeureux	Fr.	Gbt.	6-7 B. U.S.
S. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	Upper S.
Eritrea	Itl.	Gbt	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 600

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

5 This should start asking (6)
8 Kind of acid (8)
9 His fish bill is considerable (7)
10 All in (5)
11 Silent sea becomes indispensable (9)
13 Cover movement of lid to deceive (8)
14 Mountaineers look down on it (6)
17 Foreign title to assume (9)
19 Something turned up on the border (3)
20 Nice place for the pupil who forgot what an angle was (6)
23 How to deprive a soldier of his arms (9)
26 The punter's dream (9)
28 Mou can see it in Mona Lisa's picture (5)
29 Scientist of so distant a time (7)
30 This implement could dispense with the fifth letter, and give you its head back (8)
31 Vassals swore it (6)

DOWN

1 A spirit to wound (6)
2 Speaking part to get at in some stars (7)
3 Universal (9)
4 Anyone keeping this deserves the cat later on (6)
5 Perverse mix up to keep (8)
6 A proclamation (5)
7 There's nothing fresh about this for the bather (two words—3, 5)
12 Something to look up to (3)
15 People often come to travel by it merely by accident (9)
16 Neither good nor bad for fashion proportion (8)
18 Usual term for the bishop (8)
21 Little bit of Irish butter? (3)
22 Using this one may be on, and under canvas (two words—4, 3)
24 My part of the sleeping draught affects the eyes (6)
25 Most toasts are excusable, but to drink to this is not (6)
27 What the pioneer like to blaze (5)

YDAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 3, Scrag; 8, Fant up; 9, Repeal; 10, Inseat; 11, Laverock; 12, Hue; 13, Frieze 14, Converse; 17, Inwards; 19, Canning; 23, Trappist; 27, Tackle; 29, Ago; 30, Decrepit; 31, Detest; 32, Custos; 33, Foemen; 34, Thyme. DOWN: 1, Jenner; 2, Etcetera; 3, Spithead; 4, Reflect; 5, Graven; 6, Sparse; 7, Caucus; 13, Flint; 15, Van; 16, Eagle; 18, Rap; 20, Auto-da-fé; 21, Niceties; 22, Stately; 24, Rueful; 25, Parity; 26, Impost; 28, Listen.

Rooms without Board

NICELY furnished large south room for bachelor or business girl, in a private family. No refugees. Telephone 87626 from 7 to 9 p.m. *2365

FROM October 15 to let flat of two large rooms. Albert/Lafayette district. Private family, all conveniences. Telephone 77500 from 12-3. *2340

SOUTHFACING furnished room, verandah, in apartment. Kitchen optional. Telephone 72093. No refugees. *2529

Rooms with Board

FURNISHED room, Majestic Apartments, with full or partial board, central heating, English family. Apply Box 2141, NCDN. *2620

AVENUE Hall, 1434 Avenue Road. Double/single rooms with private bathrooms. Excellent food. Telephone 30244. *2518

FURNISHED room with private bathroom, Full board. 14 Kelmscott Gardens, telephone 72385. *2493

FLAT of two large beautiful rooms, private bathroom, garden, garage, hot water, steamheating. Excellent food. 76 Ferguson between Dupleix/Maresca. 10-12, 4-7. *2480

BED-SITTING room, adjoining bathroom, available English family, Amherst Avenue. Use of car if desired. Board optional. Allied/neutrals only. Apply Box 2048, NCDN. *2362

WELL-FURNISHED double/single room, private bath, excellent food. 1220/50 Avenue Road. *2388

BELMONT House, 15 Kelmscott Gardens, south double room, verandah, dressing-room, bathroom, excellent food. English owned. *2269

Furnished Apartments

ASIA Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well: One, two, three roomed apartments under construction, Settlement. Luxurious three, four roomed apartments, Concession. *2524

3½-roomed apartment. Kinnear Road. Rent $425 monthly including taxes/hot water. Furniture, fittings, radio, US$300 cash. Telephone 22481. *2527

TO LET from September 25, three furnished rooms. Bubbling Well Road. US$60. Telephone 60888. *2490

FOR SALE: Newly completely furnished flat, 2½ rooms, with all modern conveniences and garage. French Concession. Allied or neutrals only. Telephone 20721 between 8-10 a.m., 2-4 p.m. *2389

TO LET, in a new apartment building, in the best residential part of French Concession, two and three-roomed furnished and unfurnished apartments with all modern conveniences. Apply A. Leonard, F. Veysseyre, Architects, 461 Avenue Joffre. 11093

FOUR roomed apartment, best residential district, French Concession. Furniture, carpets, Frigidaire, gas stove, etc., to be taken over. No brokers. Box 1895, NCDN. *2356

Unfurnished Apartments

LARGE, 1½, 2-roomed apartment. Sunporch, bath, kitchen. Reasonable terms, no key-money. Shanghai Realty Co., 110/52 Szechuen Road. *2353

ASIA Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well: One, two, three roomed apartments under construction, Settlement. Luxurious three, four roomed apartments, Concession. *2524

TWO, three roomed apartments, Concession. One, two, three roomed apartments under construction, Settlement. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. *2534

IMMEDIATE occupation, self-contained two-roomed flat, bath, kitchen, near Ferguson. Fittings $1,250, rent $320. The City Land Co., Telephone 11929, 9-11 a.m. *2533

889 Yuyuen Road. Three-roomed flat, reasonable rent, modern conveniences, garden. Inspection afternoon 4-7. *2414

Wanted to Rent

WANTED by a responsible foreigner, a steamheated furnished room within walking distance from the Custom House. Box 2148, NCDN. *2532

DETACHED, semi-detached house, preferably unfurnished, five or more rooms. Concession or Settlement. Address Box 2142, NCDN. *2522

YOUNG American gentleman would like to care for and live in apartment or home during owner's absence. Write Box 2149, NCDN.

BRITISH family require three/five room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, central area French Concession or Settlement. Willing pay premium. Box 2099, NCDN. *2445

DESIRE to rent, nice, small house or apartment in Hongkew. Will pay key-money. Telephone 14325. *2328

WANTED by American bachelor, one/two-roomed apartment, furnished or unfurnished for occupancy October 1 or November 1. Reply to Box 2027, NCDN. 11077

WANTED, furnished room with bathroom, kitchenette. Nanking Road/Bund district. Box 1997, NCDN. *2365

YOUNG Briton requires furnished room with breakfast, or part board. Central/Hart Road. Address Box 2131, NCDN. *2474

Animals

LOST, young Irish terrier, red colour, on September 12. Reward. Telephone 12634. *2315

FOR SALE, beautiful Irish terrier. 967 Avenue Joffre, House 16. Telephone 74201. *2321

FOR SALE: Best thoroughbred fox-terriers, four pups, just one month old. 1267 Lafayette. *2325

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Dr. J. KASSOFF M.D.
(New York and Berlin Clinics)
Specialist in
Urology and Skin Diseases
HAMILTON HOUSE. Office 218
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
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Dr. A. LESNIK, M.D.
Specialist in
Urology and Dermatology
320 SZECHUEN ROAD
Hours: 10.30-1, 3-6 Telephone 17779
86 Bearn Apts., 475 Ave. Joffre
Hours: 8-10, 6-8, Telephone 83992

Dr. H. ZLOTNICKI
Dental Surgeon
Modern Dental Work
Porcelain (Jacket) Crowns
Now: 469 Ave. Joffre, Apt. 78
Hours: 9-12, 3-5. Tel. 87249

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy and fine weather with moderate south-easterly to south-westerly winds around Shantung. Cloudy with some showers and fresh north-easterly to northerly winds over our regions and the Coast to the south of the Saddles. Cyclonic rough weather around Hongkong and Loochoos.

		At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature	yesterday	min. 65.0	max. 78.0	min. 60.8	max. 80.8
„	same date last year	min. 77.0	max. 90.0	min. 75.0	max. 87.8

NORTH-CHINA DAILY

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1941 (25th day of 7

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
Single copies 30 cents

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(Incorported in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald, Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055
Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

DEATH

NOVOTNY.—On September 13, 1941, Mrs. OLGA NOVOTNY, aged 30 years, beloved wife of Mr. Josef Novotny, 303 Rue Bourgeat. The funeral service will be held at the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, on Tuesday, September 16, at 1.30 p.m. The burial will take place at the Lokawei Cemetery, Route Chapsal, at 2.30 p.m.

ENGAGEMENT

HAZZARD-PICOZZI. — The Engagement is announced of MICHAEL SEABROOK HAZZARD, youngest son of Mr. Elliott Hazzard, of Shanghai, and the late Mrs. Susan Hazzard, and JOAN, daughter of Mrs. Helen Picozzi, of Shanghai, and the late Mr. R. F. Picozzi. -3489

IN MEMORIAM

PAUL WILHELM. — In everloving memory of "Papa" who passed to his rest on September 16, 1937. -3499

CARD

The FAMILY of the late Mrs. Woo TING YOUNG wish to thank all friends for the kind expressions of sympathy, flowers and donations to charity sent during their recent sad bereavement.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. WALKER
5A Crescent Avenue
Yu Yuen Road
Telephone 20273
11327

TO-DAY'S EVENT

SEPTEMBER
16 Mexican Independence Day

COMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER
17 B.U.S.C. Open Meeting, Dr. J. Marin. 'Foot-binding in China,' Henry Lester Institute, 1320 Avenue Road, 5.45.
20 Final Wood Trophy Match, S.C.C.
21 Final Wood Trophy Match, S.C.C.

OCTOBER
2 Royal Asiatic Society, Sowerby, lecture on Japanese Mammals, 5.30
3 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9.30 a.m.
9 P.T.H.O.G.A. Reunion 8A Tifeng Rd, 6
9 K.D.S. Jumble Sale, U.C. Hall, 9.30.

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AT SHANGHAI.

IN THE ESTATE OF
JOHN CHESTER WILSON
deceased.

All persons indebted to the estate of the above named deceased are requested to make payment forthwith to this Court. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to file particulars with this Court by the 16th November, 1941 after which date the balance of the said estate will be distributed to the persons entitled.

C. H. HAINES,
Registrar.
11334

ZIANGBE RUBBER CO., LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 4096 for 200 shares numbered 217601/217800 inclusive in the above Company registered in the name of S. S. Someikh, Esq., has been declared lost or destroyed, and if the above Certificate is not produced within THIRTY days from date, it will be cancelled and a new Certificate for 200 shares will be issued in lieu thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, Sept. 16, 1941.
11335

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, as from September 15, 1941, Radio Station XHHR, 517 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, broadcasting on a frequency of 840 kilocycles, is operating under the name "The Raytone Broadcasting Company", in virtue of a license issued by His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador in China.

C. M. SKEPPER,
Manager.
11340

Today there are nearly 7 million Ford Cars in service in America, of which close to 2 million are over 10 years old and still going strong, with another 2 million now 5 to 10 years old.

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MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF RANGOON, BURMA

APPOINTMENT OF SECOND OFFICER, FIRE BRIGADE.

Applications are invited for the post of Second Officer, Fire Brigade, Rangoon Corporation.

Age and Nationality:—Candidates should state their age and nationality. Men between the years of 35 and 40 will be preferred but this age limit may be relaxed in respect of candidates who are exceptionally qualified.

Qualifications:—Preference will be given to candidates who are qualified and trained Mechanical Engineers and possess an intimate knowledge of electricity, petrol motor fire engines and appliances and pumping machinery. Membership of the Institute of Fire Engineers (Class to be stated) and certificate from the Government A.R.P. School at Tatfield will be considered an added qualification.

Experience:—Candidates should state their present and previous employment and the nature and extent of their experience in fire brigade work. Candidates must possess a thorough knowledge of A.R.P. organization and work. Experience in the operation of the street fire alarm system will be considered an advantage.

Salary:—Rs. 350/- (Rupees three hundred and fifty only) for the first year rising by annual increments of Rs. 15/- (fifteen) to Rr. 500/- (Rupees five hundred) per month with free quarters fitted with electric lights and fans plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 75/- per month. Free uniform and boots will also be supplied. No other allowances or privileges are attached to the post or will be granted.

The officer appointed will be required to subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund. Subscriptions are payable at the rate of one-twelfth of salary and an equal amount is contributed by the Municipal Corporation. Leave and leave allowances will be granted in accordance with the rules relating to the grant of leave to Municipal officers and servants in the service of the Corporation. A free first class passage to Rangoon from the port of embarkation will be provided, but no leave passages will be paid.

Subject to the Rules governing the conditions of service under the Corporation the appointment will be permanent, subject to a probationary period of one year. If at any time during the period of probation or at the end of it, the officer is found unsuitable his services may be terminated upon the Corporation giving to him one month's notice.

All emoluments and other payments will be made in the currency in usage in Burma and no exchange compensation will be paid.

The officer selected for the appointment will be required to pass a medical examination by a medical officer appointed by the Corporation of Rangoon or its Agents.

Applications should be addressed to the undersigned and will be received up to October 15, 1941.

MYO KIN,
Secretary,
Corporation of Rangoon.

Rangoon, August 19, 1941.

NOTICE

On account of the increase in cleaning materials and wages, we regret that as from September 16, 1941, all prices will be increased 30%.

SHANGHAI DRY CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS ASSOCIATION
11329

REMEMBER

the sick and wounded in war and help the

BRITISH RED CROSS

to carry on their fine work by giving to

The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank)

IDEAS

are funny little things. They won't work unless you do. A Baggage Policy automatically works for you during the whole of your journey and whilst residing away from home.

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11070

IDEAL FOR SHANGHAI

Willys *AMERICAR* — a full sized car with low operating costs.

MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
640 Avenue Foch.
After We Sell—WE SERVE

A. D. C.
MUSICAL PRODUCTION.

The A.D.C. have decided to play the Gilbert and Sullivan light opera, "The Pirates of Penzance", about the first week in December.

All members and friends of members wishing to take part in the production are invited to attend at the Lyceum Theatre at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, September 18, for an audition, which will be held on the stage. All voices will be tested for admission into the cast and the principal roles will be allotted only after recruitment for the production is completed. Those attending for the audition are requested to bring their own songs and anyone who wishes may bring his or her own accompanist. Non-members accompanied by members or bringing letters of introduction from members will be welcome.

It is hoped to begin rehearsals at an early date.
11328

NOTICE

ATHENS COFFEE

Quality as always supplied. Freshly roasted and ground to your order. Now obtainable at:

HADJIRY'S
416 Szechuen Road
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AISHI
DENTAL CLINIC
Artificial Porcelain Teeth
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17 WHANGPOO ROAD,
Telephone 46113
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11139

BATEMAN—KING
School of Dancing
22 Cardinal Mercier, Tel. 79301
NOW OPEN FOR REGISTRATION
9-11 a.m., 2-5 p.m.
11320

PASSPORT PHOTOS
by JOSEPHO STUDIOS
61 Nanking Rd., First Floor. Tel. 12715
937 Avenue Joffre. Telephone 72387
11199

NOTICE

Owing to the further heavy increase in the cost of Gasoline, all other supplies and Staff allowance, we the undersigned Hire Car Service Operators are compelled to increase our charges as hereunder indicated, effective September 16, 1941.

Minimum Charge per 20 minutes Trip from $4.60 to $5.50
Every additional 5 minutes, $1.00 as heretofore.

NO ALLOWANCE FOR WAITING

FORD HIRE SERVICE — TAYLOR GARAGE LTD.
JOHNSON GARAGE LIMITED — SILVER TAXI SERVICE
11325

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES TO ALL COUNTRIES

BAETEN & COMPANY
24 Central Road
Telephone 16898

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Sept. 14 16.00	Sept. 14 21.00	Sept. 15 4.00	Sept. 15 9.00
Barometer (inches)	30.03	30.06	30.01	30.06
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.03	+0.01	—0.03	—0.02
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.01	—0.02	—0.02	0.00
Wind (direction)	NE	NE	NE	NE
„ (miles per hour)	13.1	6.2	6.8	11.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	74.5°	66.0°	65.7°	75.0°
Humidity (per cent)	66	78	83	72
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	5	5	5	8
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	

Siccawei Abridged Report Sept. 13	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.05	+0.04	29.89
Temperature: min. 65.7° max. 81.1°	73.4°	+2.2°	73.0°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	53.98	—	36.13

Time and Tide	16/9	17/9	18/9	19/9	20/9	21/9	22/9
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.38	5.39	5.39	5.40	5.41	5.41	5.42
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.00	17.58	17.57	17.56	17.54	17.53	17.52
Moon rises at Shanghai	0.30	1.24	2.21	3.21	4.23	5.27	6.33
Moon sets at Shanghai	14.25	15.11	15.54	16.37	17.18	18.00	18.42
Flood makes Shai. (day)	5.35	7.00	8.15	9.22	10.10	10.57	11.39
Ebb. makes Shai. (day)	10.50	13.08	13.40	14.16	15.00	15.36	16.20
H.W. W'sung Bar.(day)	8.20	9.28	10.23	10.47	11.25	11.55	12.35
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.60	7.70	8.90	10.00	—	11.57	12.26

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 14th:—High to normal and steady pressure over China and Japan. Typhoon to the south of Hongkong inclining more north-westward. Other typhoon over the Pacific advancing northward. Northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine weather in north China. Cloudy in our Valley.

State on the morning of the 15th:—Cloudy weather. North-north-easterly breezes. High and steady pressure.

TYPHOON SIGNAL

Typhoon signals: 1st: Approximate position of the centre, at 2 p.m., within 60 miles of latitude 22. longitude 115, direction north. intensity: unknown. 2nd: Approximate position of the centre, at 2 p.m., within 60 miles of latitude 24.30, longitude 133.30, direction north-north-west, intensity: violent.—Siccawei Observatory.

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

	Reg.	Ord.
TUESDAY, September 16.		
Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	7.15
Aust. N.Z. ; Manila S.S. Ceylon India and Suez (via Colombo)	A 17.00	18.30
Hongkong and Canton	18.00	18.30
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Amoy and Fukien Province via Amoy	19.30	20.00
Hunan West Hupeh Kwangtung Kwangsi Yunnan and Kweichow via Amoy	19.30	20.00
WEDNESDAY, September 17.		
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	*20.00	8.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	X 9.30	10.00
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	10.30	11.00
Canada and Great Britain via Canada	SEE —	—
Manila	X 15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Amoy and Fukien Province via Amoy	19.30	20.00
Hunan West Hupeh Kwangtung Kwangsi Yunnan and Kweichow via Amoy	19.30	20.00
THURSDAY, September 18.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong and Canton	X*20.00	8.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for S.S., F.M.S., Ceylon, Africa and India, closes at 16.00 on 16th.
B Parcel mail for Canada and Great Britain, closes at 16.00 on 17th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on Sept. 25, 1941.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

(Continued from yesterday)

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

DONATIONS

Getz Bros. & Co.	$2,000
The Silver Paper Collection	1,617
Anglo-Irish	100
Netherlands Import & Export Co.—proceeds sale at "V" stall XCDN Moonlight Follies 2nd. instalment	224
George/Diana	500
The Ault & Wiborg Co. (Far East)	500
Proceeds of M.D. Zalevsky's farewell party	272
Central Buffet Sweep No. 6	20
Dahlin,Mr/Mrs.E.A.	100
One over the eight	6
"P" Sector Wager	2
Vladivostock Tanker	50
British Residents' Association War Efforts Sub-Committee—Books	619
Rayden,Mr/Mrs.F.	1,000
British Residents' Association Waste Paper Sub-Committee	6,826
Central Buffet Sweep No. 7	20
Central Buffet Sweep No. 8	14
British Residents' Association War Efforts Sub-Committee—Greetings Cards	10
Howells,Mrs.M.	10
Instead of Icecreams	30
Hemingway,Mr/Mrs.B.	150
Sale of London Programmes	250
Electric & Musical Industries (China) Ltd.	500
Bet on the Weather	5
McCutcheon,W.R.	150
Anonymous 100	Anonymous 4,000
C.F.D.L. 75	Dangoor,M.E. 150
Tolmie,G.W. 100	Walford,A.S. 100
Anonymous 20	G.A. 100
Anonymous 5	Bhedwar,F.B. 50
Frondorf,U.G. 100	Gs 100
Thorn,L.H. 150	Monday Mahjong 20
J.M.C. 100	Mudie,F.C. 100
Hemfred 50	Cumming,K.M. 1,000
IN MEMORY OF DR. JOHN DARROCH	
Russell,Mr/Mrs W.J.	20
Jessie,David/Heather	50
E.E.T.	10
IN MEMORY OF A. W. SHERRIFF	
Beesley,Iris&Tom 6	10
IN MEMORY OF R. H. WALLACE	
Barraclough,F.S.	50
IN MEMORY OF MRS. MARY SHIRAZE	
Roche,R.W.	10
IN MEMORY OF UNCLE I. FERNANDEZ	
Sybil, Roy and the children	50
IN MEMORY OF S. M. MAYES	
Bloomfield,Mrs.H./family	10
Bloomfield,Mr/Mrs J.A.	25
Carter,A.J. 50	Christine 10
Jean/Peter 10	Silberrian,L. 10
	$2,974.187

STERLING
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Brown,Mr/Mrs.J.B.			£2
Broom,W. 1	T.P.		2
Fletcher,C. 1	G.F		1
Rosser,P.M. 1			

DONATION

Contribution from the N.O.B.S. (U.S.$800 at 404)	198
	£201.502

OCEAN MAILS
... per steamer to Hongkong on Sept. ... p.m. ordinary. Air mails for Europe ... U.S.A. for connection with the ... Service.
... per steamer to Singapore on Sept. ... p.m. ordinary.
... daily at 5 p.m.
... and Europe: Sept. 25, 1941.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

TWO diamond bracelets, eighteen stones each; one brooch twelve big and many small stones. Cheap for quick sale. Box 2133, NCDN. -3504

BOOKS. Miscellaneous collection old French, German, classics, law, dictionaries, atlases, on China, music, maps, paintings, engravings, sheet music. Apply Box 2146, NCDN. 11333

VACUUM cleaner, one/two ring electric range, ladies' winter-costumes, big size, new. 1823A Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3.

FURNITURE, sturdy shop furniture, suitable for provision store, lavish accessories, for bargain sale. Box 2134, NCDN. -3503

writing desk ($80) and chair ($30). 2 Route des Soeurs. -3509

new set dining-room furniture, 6 service, 6 persons, glassware, master violin, for sale. Telephone -3502

ROOM set: two beds with spring ress, Two night-tables, one chest-wers. Call 1-3 p.m., telephone -3500

CV decanters. Czechoslovakian ...ware, Meissen porcelains, Royal dinner, tea sets, miniatures. ... Avenue Joffre, De Weiss. -3327

... and glass partition-wall, suitable partitioning office rooms, about ... long, 4½ yd. high, further ... and counter, for sale. View 2 ... Road, Room 313, 9-1. -3493

... one camera. Agfa projector ... accessories. Also H. H. Marvin ... safe, one cubic foot capa-Box 2110, NCDN. 11308

... sewing machines, new and ...ly used. Bargain sale, Room 138 ... House. 11274

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